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中華民國二十七年三月二十二日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918

大正四年三月二十二日

10 CENTS

DRASTIC STEPS TO RAISE MEN GIVEN BY LLOYD GEORGE

All Classes To Be Called
On For Necessary
Sacrifice

DRAFT FOR IRELAND

Uproar In Commons As
Premier Announces Con-
scription For Erin

WARNING IS GIVEN

Equivalent To Declaration
Of War On Ireland, Cry
Nationalists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—Intense interest was taken in the speech made by the Premier in the House of Commons today. The House was crowded but there was an entire absence of excitement and no demonstrations when the political leaders entered.

Mr. Lloyd George was cheered on rising. He began his speech in low tones but his voice rang out as he developed his theme.

The Premier said:

We have now entered on the most critical stage of this terrible war. There was at present a lull but this hurricane was not yet over. It was gathering strength for a fiercer outbreak and, ere it was finally exhausted, there would be many more. The fate of the Empire, the fate of Europe and the fate of liberty throughout the world might depend upon the success with which even the very last of these attacks was resisted and countered.

Extreme Sacrifice Necessary

The Government, therefore, proposed to submit to Parliament today certain recommendations in order to assist the country and its Allies to weather the storm. The recommendations made by the Government would involve, he regretted to say, extreme sacrifices by large classes of the population and nothing would justify them but the extreme necessity and the fact that we were fighting for all that was essential and most sacred to national life.

Explaining why Parliament had not been summoned earlier, the Premier said that since the battle had begun the Government had been engaged almost every hour, in concert with their Allies, in providing the necessary measures to assist the armies to deal with the emergency. The proposals they intended to submit required every close and careful examination.

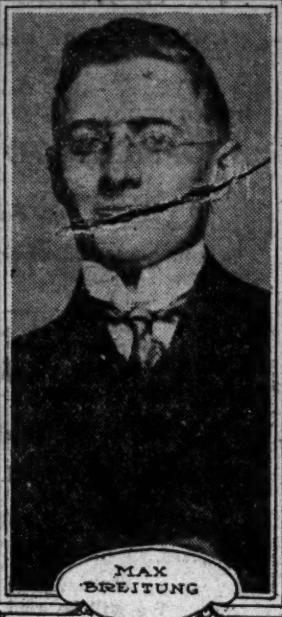
Situation At The Front

Dealing with the military situation, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that it was difficult to get a clear and reliable narrative of a battle which extended over a front of 50 miles. The staff and the generals concerned were naturally engaged in concentrating their attention on the operations of the enemy, and until that strain had been relaxed it would be difficult to ascertain exactly what had happened. One or two facts stood out, but in stating them he must avoid giving information or encouragement to the enemy. Also nothing must be said to discourage our forces who were fighting so gallantly at this very hour. All recrimination must be stopped.

The position at the beginning of the battle, the Premier said, was that, despite the heavy casualties of 1917, the British army in France was considerably stronger on January 1 than on January 1, last year. Up to October or November, 1917, the German combatant strength in France was as two to the Allied three. Then came the collapse of Russia and the Germans hurried up their released divisions from the East to the West. They had also a certain measure of Austrian support. But notwithstanding this and also notwithstanding the considerable number of German divisions drawn from the East, when the battle began the combatant strength of the German army in the West was not

(Continued on Page 3)

Dangerous German Spy Is Captured



After a chase which lasted many months and carried them practically over every State in the country, agents of the Department of Justice have arrested Max Breitung as a dangerous alien enemy in Chicago. Breitung has been under indictment in New York since 1916 for alleged complicity in a plot to destroy munition ships by bombs. Since the entrance of the United States in the world war, Breitung has been keeping out of sight of the authorities. A telephone tip from a wealthy woman in Chicago, who recognized him, was responsible for his capture.

DIVISION IS ACUTE ON CONSCRIPTION FOR IRISH

One London Paper Even Sug-
gests Nationalists And Sinn
Feiners May Unite

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—The comments in the newspapers on the Man-
Power debate generally confirm the feeling evident in the House of Commons, that on the main proposition the Government has the support of the country, although some papers express concern lest injury be done to the economic life of the nation. Confidence is expressed that middle-aged men will respond to the call of their country with the same calm fortitude as those who have gone before.

It is on the question of Ireland, however, that the differences of opinion are most pronounced.

The Daily Telegraph says that the Nationalist members of the House of Commons avow their intention of returning to Ireland at the end of the week to organize resistance against conscription. Some express the opinion that there will be an alliance between the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners.

The Irish Catholic Standing Committee consisting of Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Cloyne and the Bishop of Kildare, at a meeting in Dublin yesterday passed a resolution declaring that any attempt to enforce conscription in Ireland would be a vital mistake. The Times and the Daily Mail warn the Nationalists that they will only damage themselves and inflict an irreparable blow on Home Rule if the opposite measures vital to the existence of the nation.

The Daily News says that Mr. Lloyd George seemed to throw a calculated challenge to Ireland. The proposal of the Government is like midsummer madness.

Irish press comment concerning the proposal to extend conscription to Ireland follows party lines.

The Irish Times says that only one thing could be more unfortunate than the total exemption of Ireland from compulsory service, namely the enactment of compulsion and subsequent hesitation to enforce it in the face of lawless and disloyal threats.

The Freeman's Journal, the organ of the Nationalist Party, declares that the Government is mad and the Cabinet has decided to carry the war into Ireland.

The text of the new Military Service Bill states that its provisions

(Continued on Page 5)

GERMANS 'REPEAT' MASS TACTICS IN LATEST ASSAULT

New Battle Seen As Another Desperate Effort To
Break Through

FIRING TERRIFIC

Enormous Quantity Of Ar-
tillery Concentrated On
Small Front

ATTACK IN WAVES

Depend On Dense Masses
Of Infantry To Over-
whelm British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10, 4.35 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires today:

The battle which began at eight o'clock yesterday morning between La Bassee and Fleurbais continues with unabated violence.

The artillery duel has extended southward to Arras.

The Germans are also attacking between Armentieres and Messines. The gunning is so terrific that the earth trembles as though with an interminable volcanic spasm. The enemy has brought up a tremendous concentration of artillery and is throwing in his infantry in dense masses. Plainly they are making another desperate bid for a second breakthrough.

Although they have bent back our line to some extent between Armentieres and Bethune, our men put up and are putting up a superb fight. Every foot of the retirement has been made in a most orderly manner and at heavy cost to the enemy.

One of the finest features of yesterday's fighting was the retaking of valuable ground at Givenchy. Our counter-attack was irresistible and besides recapturing the village, we took 800 prisoners.

Portuguese Hard Hit

The Portuguese suffered severely in the early fighting but they steadily resisted and were only pressed back by sheer weight of numbers.

I am permitted to say that American reinforcements have appeared in the British zone, where their presence should soon be felt in the fighting line. The enemy's northern flank is apparently trying to work along the River Lys but the direction and extent of his southern advance is rather obscure. The conditions are difficult for attackers owing to the ground being porous in many places with the result that it is impossible to dig in and they must substitute breastworks.

The enemy is not astride any important communication.

At 11.30 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired: The enemy has been shelling us around and south of Armentieres for several days, employing gas-shells very largely.

Advance In Thick Mist

Following a similar outburst this morning, the Germans at eight o'clock were seen advancing under cover of a dense mist, which limited visibility to a few hundred yards. Our patrols and sentries immediately opened fire and the fire-steps of our trenches were manned with the utmost promptitude.

The bombardment had extended from La Bassee to Fleurbais, taking in part of the line held by the Portuguese.

The extent of the infantry attack is not yet certain owing to the mist and the communications with our front-line being interrupted by gunfire.

For several days our airmen have reported an abnormal activity of the enemy behind the lines on this front. Bodies of enemy troops have been seen on the march and also much mechanical transport, wagons and trains have been spotted and Germans in their shirt-sleeves have been seen carrying ammunition to their communication trenches. Consequently our gunners have maintained an incessant fire on all roads and railways behind the enemy lines.

The news of the fighting at present is fragmentary but the fighting is still in progress.

Line Holds North Of Givenchy

Between Givenchy and the La Bassee road, on the southern flank

(Continued on Page 2)

Mr. Purcell's Own Story 'Of Capture By Bandits; \$100,000 Offered For Kyle

American Engineer Who
Made Escape Gives Dramatic Account of Ex-
perience With Brigand
Band In Honan

FEARS FOR MR. KYLE'S LIFE

Huge Sum Offered By
Siems, Carey Representa-
tive As Ransom For En-
gineer Still In Captivity

Mr. E. J. Purcell, one of the American railway construction engineers who, along with Mr. G. A. Kyle and others, was captured by Honan bandits in the interior at the beginning of last month, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning from Peking and related the experiences of the captured party to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS.

A perusal of the first-hand account of the ill-fated party's experiences will show that they were all sailing pretty close to the wind and they were only able to effect their escape by a chain of fortuitous circumstances, their get-away being in the nature of a gamble with their lives, for there can be no question that had Mr. Purcell, the Chinese engineer Wu and the reformed bandit Chen Kuei, who assisted the engineers to escape, been intercepted in their flight by the bandits, they would have received short shrift at the hands of the robber gang.

Mr. Purcell informed our representative that no news of Mr. Kyle's whereabouts had been received up till the time he left Peking, on the morning of the 9th, although Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, was leaving no stone unturned to secure the release of Mr. Kyle at an early date, the greatest danger being that Mr. Kyle, on account of his advanced age, is apt to succumb at any moment to the effects of the continued mental and physical strain involved by his situation.

In the course of his narrative yesterday, Mr. Purcell said that no account of his experiences could be considered complete without mention being made of the strenuous efforts that had been made, and are being made, for the release of the captives by Mr. P. C. Hitchcock, General Manager of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Construction Company, who generously offered to disburse out of his own pocket the large sum of \$100,000, if necessary, to secure the release of the engineers, this being in addition to the ransom of \$20,000 offered by Mr. Tenney.

Mr. Purcell's vivid narrative follows:

THE START

The party left Yencheng, Honan, on the morning of March 2, composed of G. A. Kyle, Chief Engineer; E. J. Purcell, Assistant Engineer; P. S. Wu, Chief of the Technical Department of the Chou Haiang Railway; Dr. Ngao, and Teng Cho-hu, Assistant. With the equipment that was loaded on 14 carts were 7 boxes of silver dollars, amounting to \$12,500, for the use of

the party and for the two surveying parties of J. A. Collins and G. B. Watson. The party was escorted by 10 soldiers furnished by the Yencheng Magistrate and 4 soldiers brought from the railway office in Peking.

When the party reached the village of Chang-Pa-chuang, west of Wuyang, at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, it was attacked by bandits, who appeared on the mountains on both sides of the road. The 14 carts were pretty well bunched together. Purcell was walking along at about the middle of the line of carts. Kyle and Wu were in the carts. The bandits kept themselves well behind embankments and could not be seen very well. Some of the soldiers entrenched themselves and put up a feeble defence for a while. There were at the time 24 soldiers with the party; 4 of the Peking soldiers, 10 supplied by the Wuyang Magistrate the previous afternoon to relieve the Yencheng soldiers, and 10 added by a lieutenant in charge of troops at Hsieh Tien, where the party spent the previous night.

As soon as the attack began the cart drivers whipped their teams up and made for what appeared to be a village ahead of them. But the move seemed like a preconceived plan, as the road led into a large enclosure surrounded by mud walls. After all the carts had entered the compound, the members

of the party started to put up a defence. But in the meantime the guard had all disappeared, with the exception of two of the Peking soldiers and one of the local soldiers.

The Americans in the party took up positions near the gateway and stood off the bandits with pistols. But when they appeared in greater numbers and climbed over the walls of the enclosure and threatened the lives of the party, the engineers made up their minds that it would be useless to resist further. One of the soldiers continued firing on the bandits, and it was with difficulty that the engineers got him to cease firing for the safety of the party.

To impress upon the party the seriousness of their intentions, some of the bandits continued firing after they had entered the compound. Even after the members of the party held up their hands in surrender, the bandits fired on Messrs. Kyle and Purcell. Fortunately, no one was wounded, but a bullet passed through the two overcoats that Kyle was wearing and made four holes in them without further damage. A couple of the mules were killed during the attack.

Bandits Fancy Barometers

The bandits then proceeded to enter the compound and take away the arms and ammunition of the three soldiers and the Americans. They broke open the seven boxes of (Continued on Page 4)

U.S. TROOPS ARRIVE
IN BRITISH BATTLE LINE

Presence Will Soon Be Felt In
Fighting, Reuter's Corres-
pondent Wires

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

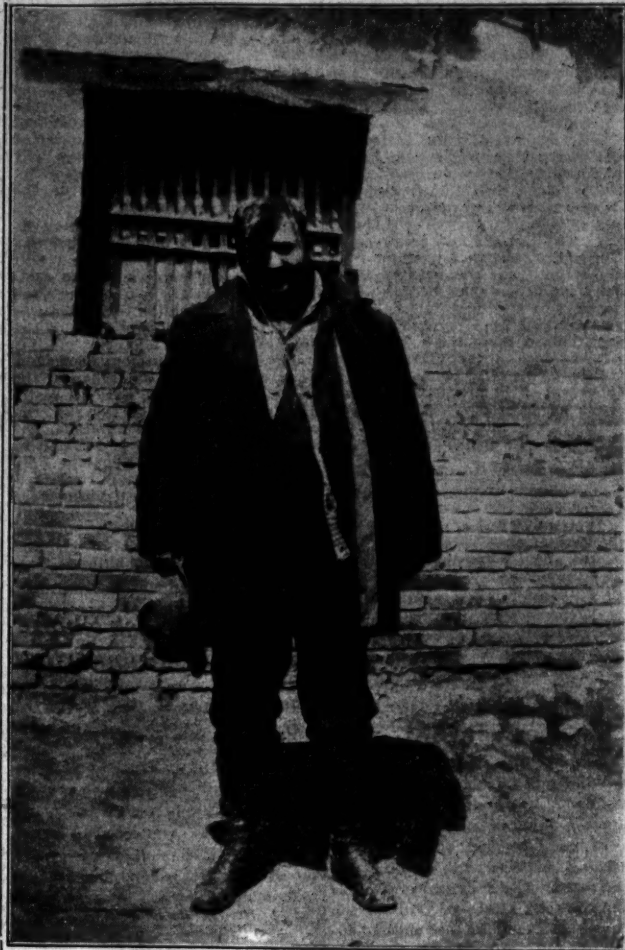
London, April 10.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at British Headquarters
wires that American troops have ap-
peared in the British zone, where
their presence will soon be felt.

Bolo's Respite Causes
Sensation In Paris

Belief Is He Has Made Startling
Disclosures In Interviews
In Cell

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 9.—The postponement
of Bolo's execution has caused a
sensation in Paris. It is believed that
Bolo has made some startling dis-
closures. Bolo, whose health has
deteriorated, was judicially interro-
gated in his cell today and confronted
with witnesses at other trials which
are pending.



Mr. E. J. Purcell, from a snapshot taken of him immediately after his escape from the Honan bandits, and before he had had time to shave and clean up.

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Mobilise Local Workers
To Push Third Liberty Loan

Large Committee Named For Campaign To Place New
Bonds In Shanghai

A wide-reaching and intensive campaign for enlisting subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in Shanghai and China is to follow as a result of the meeting called by Consul-General Sammons yesterday at the American Consulate. A working committee of nearly fifty members has been appointed, to which others are to be added, and these, together with still other workers upon whom the Committee will call, are to take up the business of floating the bonds here. Names of a number of prominent Chinese were proposed for the Committee and these will be approached to join in the movement, which it is hoped to extend to other nationals who may feel interested in the American war bond issue.

Yesterday's meeting was opened by Consul-General Sammons, reviewing the effort during the Second Liberty Bond campaign in Shanghai when approximately \$100,000 was subscribed, with a like amount registered through Shanghai from other districts. Mr. W. S. Fleming, chairman of the Second Liberty Bond Com-

mittee, and Mr. Paul McRae, secretary, also spoke of the previous campaign. Mr. McRae expressing the hope that Shanghai would this time score heavily over Hankow, which place had rather "put it over" the local community on the last issue. Dr. W. H. Lacy spoke of the good response given last time by the missionary community and said he felt sure there would be a further response to the third loan. Mr. V. Meyer alluded to the \$100,000 already subscribed here as a very good showing, considering it was practically limited to the American community, and spoke of the advisability of extending the new campaign to activities among Chinese and other nationals who felt kindly toward America and might be interested in subscribing to the bonds.

A suggestion that a large Committee be appointed which might do concentrated personal solicitation, as was done in Manila where several millions were forthcoming, was made by Mr. Hager. Mr. J. B. Powell suggested a special committee to consult (Continued on Page 5)

GERMANS STRIKE ON A NEW FRONT WITH SOME GAINS

Open Heavy Attack Be-
tween La Bassee Canal
And Armentieres

FIGHTING FIERCE

British Retire On River
Lys And Around
Neuve-Chapelle

LAVENTIE IS TAKEN

Enemy Also Enters Givenchy
But Is Driven Out
Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon: Fierce fighting continued on the battle-front northward of the La Bassee Canal yesterday evening and during the night.

We hold the line of the Rivers Lawe and Lys and are heavily engaged with the enemy at the crossing of the River Lys at Estaires and Bac-St. Maur.

On the southern flank of the attack Givenchy, into which the enemy at one time forced his way, recaptured by a counter-attack later in the day delivered by the 55th Division, who took 750 prisoners.

Early this morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on our positions eastward and northward of Armentieres as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal. Fighting is proceeding on the southern portion of this front.

Local fighting occurred southward of the Somme yesterday evening. The situation is unchanged.

Thick Mist Helps Germans

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

This morning, after an intense bombardment of our front from La Bassee Canal to the neighborhood of Armentieres, strong hostile forces attacked the British and Portuguese troops holding this sector.

A thick mist made observation impossible.

The enemy forced his way into our positions near Neuve-Chapelle, Fauquissart and La Cordonnerie Farm.

After heavy fighting the whole day long the enemy forced back the Portuguese in the center and the British on the flanks of the line of the River Lys between Estaires and Bac-St. Maur.

We hold our positions on both flanks about Givenchy and Fleurbais, where the enemy was repulsed in heavy fighting. The enemy captured Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie.

Severe fighting continues on the whole of this front. We have secured some prisoners.

Southward of Arras there have been minor engagements.

German Claims Of Advance

Aviation—Owing to mist and rain few flights were possible yesterday. A German official communique reports:

We have captured Quincy, Landricourt and Coucy-le-Chateau.

The enemy lost 341 aeroplanes in March. We lost eighty-one.

A German official communique reports this evening:

We have penetrated the English and Portuguese positions northward of La Bassee Canal.

We threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne Canal between Coucy-le-Chateau and Brancourt.

French Maintain Positions

Paris, April 10.—The official communique issued this evening re-

ports: During the night-time the enemy undertook a series of local actions at several points of the front.

Yesterday evening the Germans, after a strong artillery preparation, made a powerful attack in the region of Hangard-er-Santerre. An obstinate fight developed for the village, which changed hands repeatedly. An attack by us towards three o'clock this morning made us completely masters of the village and cemetery.

An attempt made by the enemy to drive us out of the wood westward

of Castel was defeated with sanguinary losses.

The Germans were no more successful in the region of Susoy, west of Noyen, where we broke the efforts of the enemy, whose losses were increased without achieving any result.

There has been great reciprocal artillerying on the left of the Meuse, in the Forest of Apremont, and in the region of Flirey and Woivre.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported that there has been great reciprocal artillerying at numerous points of the front north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyen, with intermittent bombardments of the left of the Oise.

Our advanced elements, in accordance with orders, withdrew to previously organized positions southwest of the Lower Forest of Coucy and south of Coucy-le-Chateau. The enemy troops, which were incessantly bombarded, lost heavily during this operation.

New Attack Only Diversion?

A semi-official communiqué, referring to the German attack in the Armentières-La Bassée sector, says that there is no doubt that it is not so much a question of an extension of the front of attack as a diversion intended to relieve the front before Amiens, where the Germans feel they are too strongly held. Certainly the French reserve could speedily assist the British there if necessary. Probably the object of the enemy's effort is to divide the Allied reserves, but this maneuver has been discounted.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported that North of Montdidier the enemy artillery was violently countered by ours. In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre our artillery prevented a German attack debouching.

We repulsed an attempt west of Noyen in the sector of Blermont. There has been an intermittent artillery duel on the left bank of the Oise. Our batteries caught and dispersed enemy concentrations in the region of Coucy-le-Chateau.

30,000 MEN A DAY SENT TO FRANCE BY BRITAIN

Lord Curzon Tells How Emergency Was Met By Rushing New Troops Into Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 9.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Curzon, in the course of a statement similar to that made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, said that directly the emergency arose for reinforcements to be despatched from Great Britain to France it was done at a maximum rate of over 30,000 a day without the loss of a single life.

With regard to the appeals addressed by the Prime Minister to the Dominions and India and the glowing and encouraging replies from those countries, Lord Curzon said that it had always seemed to be one of the most glorious experiences of this war that in distant parts of the Empire, remote from the scene of the conflict and exposed to no visible or imminent peril, the youth of the Anglo-Saxon race have rushed to arms and the sedentary population has been willing to accept sacrifice with an ardor not inferior to that of the people who are almost within sound of the guns and whose homes and substance are directly threatened.

"This feeling has been confirmed and consecrated by the blood which has been shed on the battlefield."

"The response that has come from every quarter of the Empire testifies anew that the true nature of the menace against Amiens is realized as fully by them as by ourselves and that no effort will be spared to lend additional succor, to the common cause."

With regard to the appeal to America, Lord Curzon stated that the response was immediate, generous and, as regards numbers, exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The monthly supply of American infantry machine-guns and reinforcements on which they could reckon during the ensuing months will alone constitute an army of formidable strength.

With regard to the prolongation of the struggle, Lord Curzon said that our forecasts all along have been made for a war embracing at least the year 1919. It was not necessary to look further at the present time.

All Hands Drowned On Sunken Destroyer

None Escape When British Ship Goes Down After Collision In Foggy Weather

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 9.—The Admiralty announces that a destroyer was sunk on the 4th as the result of a collision in foggy weather and all hands are missing.

TREES FOR SALE

IMPORTED shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000, cuttings\$0.10 each
1,000, 1 year old\$0.30 "
500, 2 years old\$0.60 "
200, 3 years old\$1.00 "

Must be planted within a few days. Apply at 15 Nanking Road.

New Japanese Demands Already Granted Secretly?

Letter Giving High Authority Says Agreement Gives Even More Than Group Five

A letter communicating the sensational fact that there has already been secretly signed in Peking a Chinese-Japanese agreement giving to Japan far more than was asked in the famous Group V, has been received in Shanghai from Tientsin. The writer of the letter is a member of the Chiao Tung clique and a relative of Chow Tse-chi. He affirms that he obtained his information from Chow, who got it directly from Liang Shih-yi, one of whose right-hand men Chow is.

THE CHINA PRESS some weeks ago received from its Peking correspondent word that new demands or "requirements" had been presented by Japan. Since then Reuter's Agency has also carried the reports. In the light of those facts, the following letter, although its authority cannot be vouched for, is interesting. (A translation from the original letter was made in the office of THE CHINA PRESS.)

I hope you have perused my last letter. Since then there has been another exceedingly alarming occurrence. This is in connection with the revival of the negotiations with a certain country to form a certain alliance for participation in the great war. Its inside facts are as follows:

(1) Warfare Alliance, including the training of soldiers under their supervision.
(2) Arms Alliance, including the organization of arsenals with joint Chinese and Japanese interests.

Germans Repeat Mass Tactics

(Continued from Page 1) of the attack, the enemy has apparently occupied some of our forward positions, principally east of the village of Le Plantin but, on our left flank, north of Givenchy, it is reported our line is holding well. A fierce hand-to-hand struggle is in progress between Le Plantin and Fleurbaix. The Portuguese front is being heavily attacked. East of the hamlet of Pettillon the enemy apparently gained a footing.

The weather has cleared and our airmen are participating in the battle.

The Germans are heavily shelling the towns and villages in our rear, especially Bethune and Estaires. The Germans are not having things all their own way. At one point we arrested the assailants and took eighty prisoners.

The security headquarters is unfavorable for an offensive, our defenses forming a pretty deep network. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired yesterday afternoon:

The Germans continue their violent bombardment of the British front, to which our gunners are replying with equal violence. It is believed that an attack has been organized to follow this tremendous shelling, but no infantry attack has developed. However there is no reason to assume that the Germans have given up their big gamble to force a decision, but the rainy weather must be adding greatly to their difficulties.

I understand the German High Command has issued orders that battalion and regimental commanders must keep close up with their units to "encourage" them. Prisoners say this is owing to trouble in several divisions, leading in several cases to men refusing to advance. I give this story for what it is worth but it does not seem improbable that the troops from the Russian front are thinking pretty hard just now.

THE STEEL-CONCRETE SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

The Company is prepared to design and construct—

PONTOONS, Lighters, Floating Docks and Sea-going Vessels from the smallest up to 7,000 tons Dead Weight. The Hulls of Vessels built under the Patents that this Company has acquired cost only one-third to one-fifth the price of the same Hulls in Steel, and can be completed in about 100 days. The finished ready-to-sail cost of Steel-Concrete Steamers does not exceed one-third the cost of the same Steamers with Steel Hulls.

Drawings and calculations can be furnished that will enable the securing of classification by "Lloyd's."

Bona-fide enquirers will be given all desired information by our Consulting Engineer, Mr. E. J. Muller, M. A. M. SOC. C.E., who has recently made a special study of the Designing of Steel-Concrete Vessels in Europe.

The Steel-Concrete Shipbuilding Co.

17 MUSEUM ROAD.

FRANCE IS UNYIELDING ON ALSACE-LORRAINE

So Clemenceau Says In New Note On Czernin's Peace Feeler

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, April 9.—In reply to a new official version of Count Czernin's statements regarding the Count Revertera incident, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, issued a new note yesterday in which he says that it was at the request of Austria that conversation was engaged in between Count Revertera and Count Armand. The note adds that France is unyielding on the question of Alsace-Lorraine.

The note concludes as follows: "Who could have thought it necessary for Count Revertera to enlighten Count Czernin when the Emperor of Austria himself had said the last word on the question? For in fact the Emperor Charles, in a letter written in March, 1917, wrote in his own hand giving his support to the 'Just French' claims relative to Alsace-Lorraine." A second letter from the Emperor showed that he was in agreement with his Minister. There was nothing left for Count Czernin but to give himself the lie.

COL. REPINGTON DEFENDS 5TH ARMY'S RETREAT

Line Was Too Thin And Withdrawal Necessary To Prevent Annihilation

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 10.—Colonel Repington in the Morning Post today, defends the conduct of the 5th Army in the German offensive.

He says: "Our line was extended south of the Oise at the urgent solicitation of the French and contrary to the reiterated representations of our Command in France, which considered our line to be too thin."

"On January 20, the 5th Army occupied a line 40 miles long. After that date the troops were so busy wiring and digging that few had more than seven days' training during the next two months. They were outnumbered 4 to 1 in infantry and 2 to 1 in guns by the Germans, who broke through in four places, necessitating the decision to fight back rather than to break the army in pieces by standing to the last against a superior enemy. It was inevitable that some units gave way but the army as a whole was never broken, maintained its line of battle for eight days and saved two-thirds of its guns, besides giving time for the French to come up."

Only Six British Ships Sunk By Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 6.—The Admiralty announces that last week the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,534 and the number sailing 2,495. Four vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk, eleven unsuccessfully attacked and four fishing-boats sunk during the same period.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Apr. 15
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.T.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Apr. 12
Per C.M. s.s. ChinaApr. 13
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IMPROMPTU ARMY HELD GAP IN BRITISH FRONT

Gen. Carey Organised Scratch Force And Held Up Germans Four Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 10.—The story of Brigadier General Sandeman Carey's scratch force, which was mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech yesterday in the House of Commons, is told today by a correspondent.

It appears that on March 26, on the sixth day of the battle, when the Germans were advancing rapidly from Albert and Roye, there was a perilously weak sector of the British front near Sully-Laurette, on the Somme. Orders were given at 2 o'clock in the morning to create a composite force to strengthen the British line running through Hamel to Hangard Wood until the appearance of the French troops, who were not expected for at least three days.

Brigadier General Sandeman Carey, who is an artillery general, was appointed commander of this force and began to round up the men before daylight. The Labor Battalions in the neighborhood responded with alacrity, an infantry training-school furnished a respectable contingent of officers and men, and electricians, signallers, engineer and field companies and a party of American engineers with other men engaged on various jobs behind the lines were quickly made up into companies and battalions. By noon they were ready to march and by 2 p.m. they had started digging scratch positions.

Fifty troopers belonging to a cavalry regiment were allotted to the force, which, however, was in the field for some time before it secured artillery. Before this was done, the men withstood frequent vigorous attacks and, though they had to yield a little ground, made the enemy pay dearly for his gains.

At a critical moment other British cavalry and infantry were sent to the help of this force and restored the line, which was held for four days till relief came.

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(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want matter to elaborate these points and some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.



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Big Sacrifice Necessary To Carry On, Says Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

quite equal to the total strength of the Allies.

The Germans were slightly inferior in infantry, inferior in artillery, considerably inferior in cavalry, and undoubtedly inferior in aircraft. The Germans, however, had organised their troops so as to produce a larger number of divisions from a slightly smaller number of infantry and a smaller number of guns. It remained to be seen whether their organisation was better than ours.

Advantage Of Offensive

The Germans, however, had one or two great advantages. They had the initial advantage always commanded by those who take the offensive. They knew where they meant to attack, the dimensions of their attack and the time of their attack.

It was always difficult to tell when an attack was coming. The problem was closely considered by the Military Staff at Versailles and General Sir Henry Wilson concluded that the attack was coming south of Arras on a very wide front and that it would be made approximately by 95 divisions with the object of breaking through the British lines. These conclusions were reached two or three months ago. It was one of the most remarkable forecasts of the intentions of the enemy ever made. Sir Henry Wilson also remarked that the attack would probably succeed to the extent of penetrating the British line to half the distance of the front attacked.

Another advantage the Germans possessed was unity of command. Dry and misty weather also helped them. They were actually within a few yards of our front-line at some parts before they were observed. It was impossible to observe them. This was a distinct disadvantage because the defence organisation on that particular part of our front depended largely upon the cross-fire of machine-guns and artillery. The enemy made the fullest use of this advantage.

With regard to the battle itself, it would take some time to ascertain all the facts, but at one time it was undoubtedly very critical. The enemy broke through between the 3rd and 5th Armies. There was a serious gap and the situation was only retrieved by the magnificent conduct of our troops, who retired in perfect order and reestablished a junction, frustrating the purpose of the enemy. The country could not sufficiently thank the troops for the superb valor and grim tenacity with which they faced the overwhelming hordes and clung to their positions. They retired but they were never routed. Once more the cool pluck of the British soldier, who refused to acknowledge defeat, saved Europe.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, intellucting: "What about the Generals?"

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said that he was referring to generals, officers and soldiers. He drew no distinction. For instance, Brigadier Carey collected at a serious gap signalled, engineers, laborers and odds and ends of machine-guns, who held up the Germans and closed the road to Amiens. It would take a very long time, to name all the Generals who distinguished themselves in this battle.

General Gough Recalled

Until all the circumstances which led to the retirement of the 5th Army were known; until its failure to hold the line of the Somme at least until the Germans brought up guns and perhaps, its failure to adequately destroy the bridge was explained, it would not be fair to censure General Gough, but, until the circumstances had been cleared up, it would be equally unfair to the British army to retain his services in the field, and the War Cabinet therefore found it necessary to recall him until the facts had been examined and laid before the Government by its military advisers. The Premier paid a warm tribute to the speed with which the French reserves came up. It was one of the most remarkable feats of organisation in the war.

Between the efforts of our men and

the loyal assistance given in a true spirit of comradeship by the French army, the position for the moment had been rendered stable, but it was clear that the Germans were preparing another, perhaps even a greater attack.

The Premier recalled that the army commanded by General Sir Julian Byng, which held the line north of the 5th army, never gave way a hundred yards to the enemy and only retired to conform with the situation on its right flank.

Present Prospect Grave

The enemy had undoubtedly gained a great initial success. It was no good not accepting the facts. The enemy had failed as far as his main object was concerned; namely, to separate the British and French armies, but we should be guilty of a great and fatal error if we underestimated the gravity of the prospect. The enemy had captured valuable ground much too near Amiens for comfort and security and had succeeded for the time being in compelling one of our great armies to retire.

The Cabinet took every step to hurry up reinforcements and no such large number of men ever crossed the channel in so short a time. The claims of the enemy to capture of guns, machine-guns and prisoners were greatly exaggerated. The Ministry of Munitions was not only able to replace the guns and machine-guns lost but had a very substantial reserve. There was also a great reserve of ammunition here and in France. The same applied to aircraft.

It was impossible at the present time to tell of the part taken by our airmen in checking the advance of the enemy and making it difficult for him to bring up guns and ammunition. He was confident that our armies, both Generals and soldiers, were quite ready for the next encounter.

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the material and dramatic assistance of the Americans. The Allies had looked forward to a large American army in France in the spring but it had taken longer than anticipated to train these soldiers, and if America wanted to complete her divisions it would be impossible for her fine troops in large numbers to participate in this battle or campaign, although it might be the decisive battle of the war. Certain proposals were therefore submitted to Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, and then to President Wilson. The result was that American troops who were available would be brigaded with Allied troops and their fighting strength would be immediately brought to bear in the struggle.

Versailles Decision Justified

The Premier deprecated discussion of the question of the Versailles Council but declared that the battle had justified the wisdom of that policy. After the battle commenced, not merely the Government but also the commanders in the field were so convinced of the importance of more complete strategical unity that they agreed to the appointment of General Foch to the supreme direction of the strategy of all the Allied armies on the West front.

General Foch was one of the most brilliant soldiers in Europe. When we were in a similar plight at the first Battle of Ypres, General Foch rushed a French army there by every conceivable expedient and undoubtedly helped to win that battle. The loyalty and comradeship of General Foch were undoubted, and the Premier did not doubt that the new arrangement would be carried out not merely in letter but in spirit. Strategical unity was the fundamental condition of unity and could only be maintained by complete co-operation of the Government and Generals and with public opinion unmistakably behind it. The Premier urged the nation at home to stand united for united control of the strategical operations of our armies at the front. We were fighting a very powerful foe whose successes were mainly due to the superior unity of his strategic plans. The Premier ridiculed the sugges-

tion that our forces had been dissipated by subsidiary enterprises. Not a single division had been sent from France to the East. With regard to Italy, but for the presence of the British and French divisions there, the Austrians at the present time would be free to throw the whole of their strength on the Western front. The forces at Salonica had been reduced by two divisions. There was only one division of white troops in Mesopotamia. In Europe and Palestine together there were only three divisions of white troops, the remainder were either Indian or mixed. He asked the House to consider what this meant. There was the menace to our Eastern Empire through Persia and Afghanistan to India.

Gratitude To India

Mr. Lloyd George expressed his great gratitude to India for the magnificent way in which she had come to the help of the Empire in this emergency. It was not the fact that we had three divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that enabled us to hold our own. We owed it to the splendid troops from India, many of whom were volunteers since the war, who had been more than a match for the Turks on many a stricken field.

Mr. Lloyd George continued that their casualties could not yet be accurately stated but Sir Douglas Haig assured him that the German claims were quite impossible. Their losses of course had been considerable. The enemy had definitely decided, it would seem, to force a military decision this year, whatever the consequences to himself. This meant prolonged battles. There were still seven or eight months in which fighting could continue. Everything depended on keeping our strength right to the end. We could do it with the aid of America but even then we could not feel secure unless we were prepared ourselves to make even greater sacrifices than up to the present. He knew what would happen if the Government's demands were not accepted.

6,000,000 In Army And Navy

It was true that we had already raised nearly six million men for the army and navy and we could not raise the same proportion of men for battle as the other belligerents, owing to the demands of the navy and the shipping, coal and steel which we must supply.

It would be folly in any way to interfere with our navy and shipping, which were a fundamental condition of the success of the Allies. But there was still a reserve of men which, consistently with the discharge of these obligations, might be withdrawn in the great emergency for the battle-line, not without damage to our industry, a certain weakening of our economic strength and restriction, perhaps privation,

but without impairment of the striking power of the country in the war. We must look ahead. The Germans were calling up the 1920 Class, which will provide for this campaign 550,000 young men for the battle-line.

We have already raised for the army during the first quarter of 1918 more than that quarter's proportion of the original estimated minimum number of young men required for the present year. Essential industries are being combated out, large levies have been made from the munition-works (100,000 men listed under Grade I already). 50,000 men had been taken from the coal-mines and another 50,000 would be required from that source; the transport services had also been dealt with and further calls made on the Civil Service. It was not merely necessary to have men but to have them quickly.

The Premier proceeded to discuss the proposals contained in the bill. He regretted that the first was to raise the military age to 50 and in some specified cases to 55. The latter age referred to men of special qualifications, training and experience.

It was proposed further to use the powers of the Government to cancel exemptions. It was also proposed that His Majesty might, by proclamation, declaring that a national emergency had arisen, direct that any exemption from military service should cease to have effect.

No Exemption For Ireland

Regarding Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said that an emergency had arisen necessitating men of 50 and boys of 18 joining the Army and he was perfectly certain that it was impossible to justify any longer the exclusion of Ireland. (At this there was dissent from the Irish benches.)

No Home Rule proposal ever submitted to the House of Commons ever proposed to deprive the Imperial Parliament of full powers on all questions relating to the army and navy, so there was no derogation of any national right. The struggle in which England was engaged was just as much Irish as English. It was more Irish, Scotch and Welsh than English. Ireland, through her representatives in the House of Commons, at the beginning of the war, voted for war and supported the war. There was no dissenting voice among her representatives. America was in the war. There were more Irishmen in the United States than in Ireland and they were subject to conscription. Irishmen in Great Britain were subject to conscription and also Irishmen in Canada.

It was indefensible that we should ask youths of eighteen and a half and married men up to 50 with families in England, Scotland and

(Continued on Page 9)

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- 5.— **Orchestra**
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W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

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W.G.S.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Escape From Honan Bandits Told By Mr. Purcell Here

(Continued from Page 1)

money and the other belongings to satisfy themselves as to the contents of the boxes and bags. They took the watches from the persons of the engineers, such articles in the equipment as compasses, barometers, etc., that appealed to their fancy, and all the money, but did not trouble themselves about bedding, clothing and other heavy things. Native were commanded to take away the money to the mountains. Before making away, the bandits paid the cart drivers some money, which gave the engineers the impression that the attack was premeditated and that the cart drivers were accomplices. It would be difficult to explain otherwise why the cart drivers, knowing the road as they should, drove the carts into enclosure as soon as the party was attacked.

The bandits took Kyle, Purcell and Wu with them, saying at the time that they were to accompany the bandits for a few days until they got beyond the fire of soldiers that might be following in pursuit. They gave no explanation of their subsequent change of mind. When leaving the compound the engineers could see nothing of the rest of the guard that accompanied them from Wuyang nor did they see the rest of the party, who had apparently made for shelter during the attack. On their way to the mountains, the party encountered no soldiers, but they heard some firing in the afternoon which the engineers believed to be a belated attempt on the part of the guard to "save face" by firing off their ammunition. It may have been soldiers attacking the bandits, but they were never close enough to be noticed by the Americans.

A MOBILE FORCE

It was a fortunate fact that the engineers were sufficiently clad, because they were not allowed to take any more clothes than they had on their backs, nor could they take any bedding. The bandits would not be encumbered by additional loads. Later on in the day Kyle's personal servant caught up with the party with a bag full of canned provisions for the Americans, but was driven away by the bandits at the point of the bayonet. When the party reached the mountains, the money carriers were paid off and told to make their get-away, which they did in double quick time.

NOCTURNAL MARCHES

During the period of their captivity, the life of the engineers was about the same every day. They slept during the day and moved during the night, travelling as much as 50 to 80 li during the night and changing stations as often as three times a night. The party had to maintain comparative silence during most of the time for fear of soldiers. The engineers were kept together, but they did not often see the other Chinese captives that the bandits had with them. They understood, however, that there were 16 or 20 of them, some as young as 3 or 4 year old boys. They were well treated, according to the standards of the bandits. They were always given the best places to sleep; if there were beds they would have them and the bandits themselves would sleep on the floor.

As Chinese food did not suit the party, the bandits allowed foreign canned provisions to be brought in and would even commandeer a native to carry the food for the engineers. Water was always scarce and a wash was a luxury not to be indulged in daily. The bandits would show a curiosity over the canned goods that the engineers would get and would invariably taste everything, though most of the things did not agree with bandit palates. There was always a guard of about 4 bandits over them and an attempt to escape would have been fatal.

SUBJECTED TO INDIGNITIES

Although they were well treated in the matter of food, the captives were subjected to all sorts of indignities at the hands of the bandits. They would be constantly searched; the bandits would feel their bodies and make insulting remarks. They would be taken to villages and made to sit down for an exhibition to the villagers. The bandits would explain to the villagers that those were captives and would have their heads cut off if their purchase were not effected soon, and the bandits would go through the motions of cutting off heads. They would also at times threaten the engineers by loading their rifles and pointing them at the Americans.

This practice was apparently indulged in by the lesser bandits, for

they would desert upon the appearance of what seemed to be leaders. These latter were dressed mostly in long silk gowns and armed with Mauser automatic pistols. This constant subjection to indignities and threats was a heavy strain on the nerves and made life miserable for the engineers.

Shortly after the capture, communication was established between the prisoners and Yehsien and Wen-cheng and in their letters the engineers always complained of the unsanitary conditions and exposure to disease. Although the engineers were allowed to send out letters, they were constantly under the impression that their letters might be conspired by the bandits and they consequently took no chances in writing anything that might be misconstrued in any way calculated to endanger their safety. This accounted for the similar tone pervading all their letters to the outside.

EAGER DESIRE FOR ARMS

There was only one occasion when the prisoners had a chance to talk with the bandits about their own release. They were always kept ignorant of the terms of the negotiations. Once the prisoners were consulted, and it was decided to send Purcell out with \$20 to Peking to get from the Government 200 Mauser automatic pistols and 200 rifles with sufficient ammunition for both. This took place on or about the 15th. They were so closely watched that it was great difficulty that Kyle kept track of the passing days by surreptitiously marking off the dates in a notebook that he carried.

It was agreed at the conference between the prisoners and the bandits that Purcell was to bring back the arms and ammunition to the Catholic Mission at Fang Ch'eng on or before the 26th, when the prisoners would be taken to the same place and released. Failing to secure the desired arms and ammunition, Purcell was to return on or before the 26th and give an explanation of his failure. This was agreed to and the money was actually given to Purcell, but nothing further was done in the matter and the money was returned. It was believed by the engineers that this arrangement was not carried through because it did not have the approval of the chiefs. There were understood to have been four chiefs, of whom Chen Chung and Hou Liu were the more prominent.

EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS

On the 20th the bandit chief received a communication stating the terms which the Yehsien Magistrate was willing to agree to for the release of the engineers. This communication was brought to Wu, who was allowed to keep the letter. The chief intimated that he would not agree to the terms, as he had no confidence in the officials. The following were the terms given in the communication:

(1) The enlistment of the bandits in the regular army, immunity from punishment for previous crimes and safety of lives, guaranteed by the American Legation, copies of guarantees being in both English and Chinese.

(2) Guarantee by the Honan Military Governor that official ranks will be bestowed and lives protected after enlistment.

(3) The issue of a Presidential Mandate guaranteeing immunity from punishment, both by civil and military officers, for previous crimes. This communication also stated that although representatives of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission could conduct the negotiations it would mean the expenditure of too much time in thus negotiating indirectly, and suggesting direct negotiations with the local authorities.

A few days after this communication was received, the bandits got word that soldiers were beginning to surround them and they became uneasy and restless, changing their hiding places more frequently than before. They got the engineers to write frequently to the people at Yehsien not to send soldiers to attack them, threatening the safety of the lives of the Americans. The prisoners themselves were much concerned about the reports of the movements of soldiers and were often threatened by the bandits, who made motions indicating decapitation and shooting. Among the bandits the engineers had from the very beginning noticed some who felt better inclined towards them than others. In particular there was one who more often than the others kept watch over them and this individual the prisoners nicknamed the "gentleman bandit."

A BRUSH WITH BANDITS

On the morning of the 25th the

bandits started to move camp. This was the first time they had ever done so in broad daylight. The engineers gave the reason to be the growing fear of the bandits for the soldiers. The bandits wanted to make a move to carry the prisoners away from the hills where they have been and where they were being surrounded by the soldiers. Early in the day they started moving and before long encountered a small party of soldiers. Purcell was almost sure that the bandits first fired on the soldiers. The soldiers returned the fire and before long there was firing on all sides.

Great confusion reigned among the bandits and they were constantly moving from one hill to another. Next of the fighting took place in a group of mountains called the Three Peak Hills (San Ting Shan) and continued all day. Towards dark the bandits divided themselves into small parties as the soldiers were closing in on them, and in this confusion Kyle became separated from Purcell and Wu. During the attack in the day, the three engineers considered the advisability of making a get-away in case the opportunity should arise. Although Kyle was inclined to advise against it, the three decided to leave it to circumstances, not thinking at the time that they would be separated. The party in charge of Purcell and Wu darted from one place to another, and when they passed villages were challenged by the soldiers and fired on.

CAPTIVES SEIZE CHANCE

They managed to evade the soldiers and about 9 o'clock by hiding and stalling, Purcell and Wu managed to get behind most of the bandits. There was only one bandit in charge and he happened to be the one they had nicknamed the "gentleman bandit." They saw their chance and began to persuade their keeper to throw away his arms and escape from the band with them. After considerable effort the bandit was won over on the promise of protection by Purcell and threw away his arms and ammunition. Purcell and Wu, however, had determined to overcome their keeper by force if necessary. The three then made for the nearest villages where they knew soldiers would be stationed and it was decided on the way to tell the soldiers that the bandit was Purcell's servant. Approaching the village the party was challenged by soldiers. Wu shouted that they were foreign engineers and the three were told by the soldiers to come up one by one with hands up, which they did.

In the subsequent interview with the military officer in charge of the Ta Yu Miao, Major Yu, he was informed that the so-called servant was really an ex-bandit who had assisted the escape of the two men. He was sworn to secrecy and made to promise to protect the bandit. This latter gave his name as Chen Kuei, and his native place as Si-p'ing. The soldiers reported that about ten of the bandits were killed in the fight, but this report was never verified.

PROTECTION FOR BANDIT

After their escape Purcell and Wu heard that Kyle had also been rescued by the commander of the soldiers south of the hills, and Wu got into communication with the commander there, Major Wang Ching-lin, who both called and wrote that there was no truth in the report. The three fugitives were moved to the garrison at Ta Yu Miao the following day, from which place they were later escorted to Yehsien. They arrived at Yehsien on the 29th and talked matters over with the officials but did not see the Yehsien Magistrate, Chen Hung-yi, who was still in the field. Purcell and Wu exacted a promise from the officials to protect the ex-bandit, Chen Kuei. Purcell wanted to bring him out with him to Yencheng but the

officials persuaded him to leave him behind to assist them in the rescue of Kyle. He implored Purcell to take him away for fear he would be killed by his late companions. But upon promise of Purcell that no harm would come to him, he agreed to remain. Purcell made him a standing promise to give him money to start him in business and in a new life.

A COMPETENT GENERAL

When Purcell and Wu reached Yehsien, General Tien, in charge of the provincial constabulary and responsible for the whole district, but who had been in King Tze Kuan, 1,000 li away, ever since the declaration of independence of some of the military in that part of the country, had just returned and seemed to be assuming charge of the military there. He had ridden 180 li the last day in order to get to the scene of the fight. Then was known by Purcell and Wu to be greatly feared by the bandits and was considered to be quite competent to deal with the situation.

During their captivity the engineers received several shipments of canned food from Yehsien which kept them in condition. The bandits were always willing to have this food carried along for the Americans, although they objected to carrying anything else that might impede their movements. They would not allow any bedding or clothing, and the prisoners had to get along as best they could with what clothes they had and without bedding. When asked why they did not send to Yehsien for changes of clothing, they said that it would have been of no use because the conditions under which they had been living were filthy. The clothes they had on were getting full of vermin, and any new clothes would at once get into the same condition.

NEW FACES OBSERVED

The engineers noticed during the period of their captivity that new faces were added to the bandit gang. Some of these were weak and unreliable and the engineers learned that they were recruits in the bandits' camp. They noticed, though, that their guards were never changed, and the only bandit who made any effort to assist them was the one who escaped with them. They were also told that this band of bandits had only been in active operation for about six months.

Purcell and Wu left Yehsien for Yencheng on the morning of the 30th, accompanied by their old servants, who had remained at Yehsien waiting for their release, and escorted by 20 soldiers of General Tien and 6 soldiers of the Yehsien magistrate, all mounted. The party reached Yencheng at 6 o'clock the same afternoon. They left the following morning with Messrs. Hitchcock and Young for Chengchow to confer with Dr. Tenney as to steps to be taken to effect the release of Mr. Kyle, and left Chengchow the night of the 31st for Peking.

Mr. Purcell said that after his terrible experiences this time he would never allow himself to be captured alive again by bandits. Although Wu did not say this, he did say that this experience had finished him for the interior of China for life.

A CORDON OF SOLDIERY

Mr. Purcell said that the method adopted by the Military Governor in surrounding the bandits with soldiers

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describes exactly the action of Pinkettes, they do their work entirely efficiently, yet without any of the after ill-effects of Salts and other drastic purgatives.

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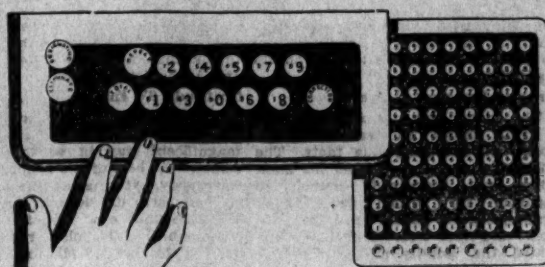
was the best under the conditions, because if the bandits once got away with Kyle, there would be no telling how long it will be before negotiations could be entered into again for Kyle's release. The bandits might be inclined to hold Kyle permanently for their own protection. Kyle's position at present must be terrible on account of his loneliness, age and ignorance of the Chinese language.

Mr. Purcell said that Kyle had stood

the trial wonderfully well, but that continued imprisonment under those conditions would be a terrible strain on his nerves and exposure to unsanitary conditions is liable to cause sickness which a man of Kyle's age could not well weather.

He spoke in high praise of the strength and bravery with which Kyle faced the situation from the very beginning, but said that the terrible

experiences gone through every day were already beginning to tell on him when last seen. He did not have the strength to stand the daily tramps over the mountains and at the first opportunity would drop down to rest or sleep. The highly-strung, nervous condition of both Purcell and Wu after their escape would give one an idea of the condition of Kyle, after these added days of loneliness and continued imprisonment.



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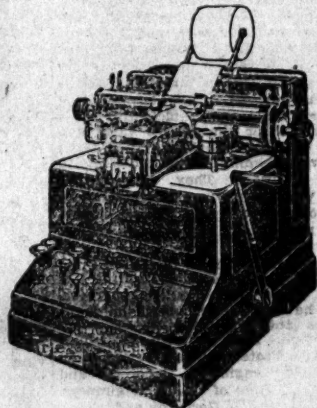
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LAST YEAR A BUSY ONE FOR BRITISH CHAMBER

Report Of Commercial Body At
Annual Meeting Shows Big
Business Increase

The annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the statement of accounts being passed and the new Committee elected. Mr. J. Johnstone was in the chair and addressed the meeting.

In opening his speech, the chairman alluded to a deficit of Tls. 1,991.38 in working account. This, he said, was due to the increase of business, which made necessary an increase in the secretarial and general staffs. As an instance of the increased business it was mentioned that during 1917 some 14,686 letters and cheques were posted, as against 6,023 in 1916.

Membership stood during the year at 262, an increase of 10. Speaking of the Chamber's publications, Mr. Johnstone said that the English Journal now had a circulation of 850 monthly and the Chinese bi-monthly a circulation of 13,500. The latter was doing good work besides paying for itself. Dr. Hopkyn Rees' good work in the language school was praised and it was mentioned that there was an average attendance of 58 at the classes, 42 certificates being issued.

During the year other affiliating Chambers have been formed at Harbin, Mukden, Chingkiang, Chungking and Amoy and there are now fifteen British Chambers in China. Taking up the work done, Mr. Johnstone spoke of the consideration given to the question of developing British educational projects and said that recommendations had been forwarded to the Government. The problem of trade during and after the war has been considered, in the latter instance also the question of future trading with nationals who are now enemies. Opinions of leading British business men on this point have been forwarded to London. The Chamber is also planning efforts to bring back volunteers from the East as soon as possible after the war ends and the chairman asked that firms wishing to co-operate in this furnish names of men on service to the secretary.

Touching the matter of taxation and tariff reform, Mr. Johnstone expressed hope that agreements would soon be reached in the International Conference whereby relief might be given China in this matter.

"It is rumored," he said, "that although 14 out of the 15 governments represented at the conference are agreed on certain measures which will afford such relief, Japan alone remains opposed and it is not for me to question the reasonableness or otherwise of her action. I merely express the feeling of my committee when I say that we sincerely trust an agreement satisfactory to all parties will be quickly reached on this important point."

Following the speech it was proposed by the chairman that the membership fee be raised from Tls. 30 to Tls. 60 per year. Objection was raised on ground that ten days' notice of the change in the rules had not been given and there was considerable discussion on the point, which was finally left open.

The Committee was then elected, the following being named to serve: Messrs. J. Johnstone, A. W. Burkill, A. Howard, E. G. Richards, H. H. Girardet, E. S. Little, H. A. J. Macray, H. G. Simms, P. G. Humphreys, E. F. Mackay, A. Stephen and Richardson.

CHANG TSO-LIN MAKES ANOTHER ARMS SEIZURE

The third instalment of the arms and munitions supplied by Japan has again been seized by General Chang Tso-lin, the Tsuchun of Fengtien, in Tongku, according to Chinese reports. The government is at a loss to know how to respond to the 38 requests for the supply of arms from the different provinces. General Tuan Chi-kwei, the War Minister, has stated that he has no alternative but to resign. General Chang, on the other hand, claims that the seizure constitutes a military necessity as he was going to utilize the arms for the subjugation of the rebels in Hupeh.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi returned to Peking Wednesday and immediately called on General Ni Shih-chung. General Ni Shih-chung paid a visit

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pautry with all modern con-
veniences, garden, tennis, etc.,
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month.

to the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, Wednesday morning.

Another brigade of Fengtien troops arrived at Fengtai Wednesday. The four brigades already stationed there were scheduled to leave there for Honan yesterday.

More than seventy arrests have been made in Hankow in connection with a revolutionary plot instigated by Hunan rebels. It is reported that most of the culprits have official connections, while many members of the local police force were also implicated.

The Southerners have elected General Pak Li-wu commander-in-chief of the Hunan forces, it is reported.

General Chang Kwei-ti, the Tutor of Jehol, arrived at Peking Wednesday upon the invitation of General Ni Shih-chung. General Tien Chung-yu, the Tutor of Charhar, is expected to come up to Peking today.

Campaign Begun For Liberty Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Chinese bankers and Postmaster Everett told of the interest shown by Chinese in the American War Saving Stamps and offered the co-operation of his department. Mr. Everett mentioned that some \$27,000 worth of the stamps have been sold since March 1, \$3,000 or \$4,000 of which was taken by Chinese investors.

Further details as to the terms and privileges of the new loan are expected by Consul-General Sammons from the Treasury Department in the next mail and in the meantime the Committee and the various banking institutions will co-operate to put the terms before prospective subscribers. The Committee will meet to report progress, appoint new members and sub-divide into smaller working units next Wednesday at 5.15 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe.

The Committeemen named yesterday were:

Consul-General Sammons, honorary chairman; J. H. Dollar, chairman, Paul McRae, secretary, and A. R. Hager, W. H. Lacy, L. Jacobs, V. Meyer, George Fitch, D. K. Grady, W. S. Fleming, S. S. McKee, J. B. Powell, M. F. Perkins, J. L. Butts, W. J. Eisler, William Morris, F. J. Raven, G. W. Hayden, F. A. Branagan, J. P. de Berry, T. N. Alexander, G. M. Jackson, B. C. Halle, G. J. Petrocelli, J. J. Keegan, T. P. Cobbs, F. D. Drake, Paymaster M. C. Shirley, U.S.N., A. J. Israel, F. W. Sutterlee, Barnes Moss, C. N. Caldwell, J. J. Sullivan, J. W. Gallagher, W. A. Burns, W. C. Sprague, Julian Arnold, H. H. Arnold, J. K. Sague, Carl Seitz, W. A. B. Nichols, N. T. Saunders, J. B. Black, H. P. Sailer, R. S. Adams, E. Everett, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Dr. H. Bryan and H. E. Morton.

BOLSHEVIKI BOMBARD MANCHURIA STATION

Chinese Refuse To Hand Over
Gen. Semenoff And Battle
Is Now Imminent

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, April 10.—The Bolshevik leaders at Dauria Station issued an ultimatum to the Chinese authorities demanding the immediate delivery of General Semenoff and the disarming of the force under his command. Owing to refusal of the Chinese, to comply, the Bolsheviks proceeded to bombard Manchuria Station, their shells however falling short.

Reliable information states that the Bolsheviks are concentrating in force at Vitoria Reehka Station, near Vladivostok, with the evident intention of an advance against the Allies.

Chinese Red Cross Ship Leaves For Vladivostok

The Chinese Red Cross ship Fel Ching, of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., bound for Vladivostok, left Shanghai for her destination yesterday noon to relieve the destitute Chinese in that port. The ship is well supplied with medicine and foodstuffs. The medical work will be under the charge of Dr. B. Y. Wong, head of the Ming Jang Hospital. The ship was an imposing sight as it steamed down the river yesterday, with three large red crosses painted on its sides.

Blue Bird Films

Shanghai motion picture lovers have a treat in store in the series of Blue Bird films which has been secured by the Isis Theater, where the first one will be screened to night. The title is "Betina Loved a Soldier," but it is not a modern war play, being a dramatization of Ludovic Halevy's famous novel, "Abbe Constantin." In it will appear Louise Lovely and Francisca Billington, said to be the two most beautiful girls that ever have appeared together in a film. They are among the best interpreters of comedy drama and will be ably supported by Rupert Julian, whose lighter hero roles have made him a favorite in filmland.

Division Acute On Irish Conscription

(Continued from Page 1)

sions do not apply to persons ordinarily resident in the Dominions. Doctors up to 56 years of age will be liable for service. Clergymen shall perform combatant service only with their consent. With regard to Ireland the act shall be subject to such modifications and adaptations as are necessary to make it applicable.

The Press Bureau announces that the Minister of National Service notifies the withdrawal on the 24th of this month of exemptions from Military Service held on the grounds of their occupation by men of various ages in a large number of occupations who are medically graded as Grade Two.

Reuter's representative in the Lobby of the House of Commons states that it is generally assumed that the Man-Power Bill, with certain modifications, will pass early next week. The Committee stage will be gullotted by a motion on Thursday. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will smoothen the path of the Bill and any suggestions he may make will be substantially accepted. The Government wish the difficulty not to be regarded as insuperable. The protests made by the Nationalists are not considered to be a bar to an amicable arrangement and in some quarters the opinion is expressed that an agreement may be reached on the basis of "a contribution from Ireland." [As stated in another message, the first reading of the man-power bill has already been passed.]

Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C.

The April monthly cup competition took place yesterday morning. Conditions: 600 yards, Biscay targets, ten rounds and one sighter. The varying light and deceptive wind were against good shooting. The following were the best scores:—

	Score	H'cap	Net
*Pte. C. E. M. Thom-	42	8.50%	38.43
Pte. J. Macbeth...	41	8.50%	37.52
Pte. G. P. Grant...	37		37
* First leg on cup; winner of spoon; future handicap 11.25%.			
"B" Class:			
*Sgt. N. G. Wilson...	29	4.25%	27.77
Piper J. W. Webber...	28	4.25%	26.81
Pte. W. Train...	23		23
* Second leg on cup; winner of spoon; future handicap 8.50%.			
"C" Class:			
*Pte. N. P. Thom-	24		24
son...			
Pte. T. E. Fraser...	16		16
Pte. J. Martin...	16		16
* Winner of spoon; future handicap 4.25%.			

S.V.C. ORDERS

The following corps orders were issued by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, yesterday:

No. 33. Mobilisation. Units will parade at their Mobilisation Headquarters, for practice, on Saturday, April 13, 1918, as under:

3 p.m.:
Light Horse, Race Club.
"B" Co., British, Race Club.
Artillery, The Gun Shed.
Machine Gun Co., The Machine Gun Shed.
Machinists Company, The Machine Gun Shed.
Engineers, Corps Headquarters.
"A" Co., British, Corps Headquarters.
Chinese Co., Corps Headquarters.
Italian Co., Corps Headquarters.
3.30 p.m.:
American Co., American Consulate General.
Japanese Co., Japanese Club.
Portuguese Co., Portuguese Club.
Customs Co., Customs Club.

4 p.m.:
Shanghai Scottish, Elgin Road School.

Officers Commanding will explain in detail to their Units the instructions and duties as laid down in the Mobilisation Manual, after which they will man their allotted post and remain until inspected by the Commandant, when further orders will be issued.

The Commandant will be glad to receive in writing suggestions from O. C. Units which will tend towards improvement in working their districts.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
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WEATHER

Still very cloudy weather. Strong
monsoon in the South. Variable
winds in the North.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 12, 1918

The Cult Of Brigandage

ELSEWHERE in our issue today will be found an enthralling narrative by an American railway engineer of the experiences he and his associates underwent last month after being taken into captivity during a survey trip by Honan bandits. This narrative shows that it is possible for foreign technical experts in the service of the Chinese Government to lose their personal liberty and to be in peril of their lives at the hands of irresponsible and apparently uncontrolled outlaws, and it is not an isolated instance. On Sunday information reached the American Consular authorities here from the Consul at Chaofo to the effect that two American women, Miss Katherine Schmitt and Mrs. Dixon, missionaries, had been captured by brigands at Tsaohsien, in the southern part of Shantung, near the border. Their release has since been reported.

If further proof were needed to substantiate the statement that brigandage in this country of recent years has not been spasmodic but has been steadily recurrent, it will be found in the narrative that appeared in this paper towards the latter part of last month from the pen of our Shanfu (Shensi) correspondent, which vividly described a state of things in which soldiers alternate with robbers in looting, while officials who are supposed to protect the people plunder the resources of the country for their own profit.

In one district in Shensi, the robbers on December 30, secured all the silver and available horses and mules. They were followed up by soldiers who looted the stores on their first visit; on their second visit they cleaned out the cattle and cotton with cash and coppers, and on their third trip they took everything in sight, such as tables, benches and household furniture. The proceeds from their last two raids they carried to the next towns and sold them for what they could get, in this way making their wages, which was in arrears for a number of months. Of course, all this wickedness was officially reported to be the work of the robbers, but the people in the district concerned fear soldiers worse than robbers.

On February 1, the Military Governor had the Bank of China relieved of all its ready money, even to coppers. He got some Tls. 30,000 from the bank and its branches and after he had cleaned the bank out, he posted a proclamation on its door requesting all depositors not to approach the bank for funds, as he had borrowed all that it had, which goes to show that humor may sometimes be discovered in unexpected places. This is one form of brigandage. It is hardly calculated to set an inspiring example to soldiers and to those elements of the populace who are potential bandits and who merely need the smallest of sparks to kindle their lawless instincts.

The history of brigandage in China within recent years is a strange commentary on the Republic and on the mythical authority that is supposed to be exercised by the Chinese Government. Continued lawlessness in this country cannot but damage the prestige of the Government and gravely dislocate business and industry. It is in all conscience an appalling state of affairs when human lives are continually sacrificed, often in cold blood, by roving bands of robbers.

There is a multitude of overpaid counsellors in Peking who are supposed to advise the Chinese Government on matters of statecraft, and almost any issue of Peking papers selected at random will be found to be filled with a surfeit of lengthy philosophical dissertations on this problem and that, but Premier Tuan, now that he is back on the job, would be well advised to devote his earnest attention to the pressing problem of suppressing once for all the brigands of China. Premier Tuan will render a real service to Chinese and foreigners alike if he will start the same vigorous campaign for the cleaning up of bandits as Yuan Shih-kai did in the case of White Wolf, so that the law of the Republic will be something more than a mere ornamental institution.

Success Of The Browning Gun

The delay at the start in selecting the Browning as the machine gun of the United States Army in the Great War seems to many editorial observers to be justified by the recent triumphant demonstration of the new weapon at the Congress Heights rifle range, near Washington, and by the announcement that quantity production is now under way. "We waited to get the best," remarks the Brooklyn Eagle; and reports of the demonstration on February 27 appear to agree that we have got it. "The United States Army now has a weapon superior to any in the world," writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun; and an American Ordnance expert who witnessed the exhibition is quoted as saying that "the Browning gun, while it is the simplest weapon of its type yet devised, is at the same time the most deadly and the most serviceable."

These guns are now being shipped to our men in France—who in the meantime are equipped with French machine guns—and we are told that by June they will be coming from our factories by the hundreds of thousands. The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times notes that this encouraging news about our machine guns comes on the heels of the announcement that Liberty battleplanes are now being sent across. And recent despatches tell us that under the test of actual service our gas-masks are the best in existence, that our Ordnance Department is now supplying our aviators with armor-piercing, incendiary, and "tracer" bullets, and that our snipers are now to be put on at least even terms with those of the foe by being supplied with telescopic sights for their rifles.

Now that the curtain of mystery is officially raised we learn that the Browning gun is of two types—the light machine rifle, which weighs about fifteen pounds and is fired from the shoulder or from the hip, and the heavier, water-cooled gun which weighs thirty-four and one-half pounds and is fired from a tripod. Both guns use the same ammunition that our forces in France use in their Springfields and modified Enfields, so cartridges will be interchangeable for all four weapons. In The Scientific American (New York) of March 9, we read:

"Taking up first the light Browning gun, this weapon may be described as a rifle with automatic and semi-automatic action. That is to say, it can be employed for continuous fire, emptying its entire magazine in rapid order at the command of the trigger, or it can be employed as a self-loading and self-cocking rifle, in which case the rifleman pulls the trigger for each shot. In tests the gun has discharged its twenty rounds in two and one-half seconds.

"The Browning light gun, or machine rifle, as it is designated by the Army officials, is of the air-cooled, gas-operated design. It may be fired from the shoulder, the rifleman finding his target over sights identical with those used on the new United States rifle, model of 1917, or from the hip, the rifleman finding his target by his general sense of direction, the latter being a knack quickly acquired through practice.

"The principle of gas operation is simple. The gun is cocked with an easily operated handle for the first shot. The bullet is expelled by gases, which, as already stated, exert a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch. A small portion of this powder gas is taken off by the gun mechanism to act as power to operate the gun automatically. A bullet discharged from this gun has approximately the same energy as that fired from the United States rifle, model of 1917, or from the Springfield service rifle. Cartridges are fed from a detachable magazine containing 20, or for special purposes 40, service cartridges. The magazines may be detached by merely pressing a button and a new magazine attached by one motion, this changing operation requiring about two and a half seconds.

"The gun may be operated as an automatic or as a semi-automatic arm by the manipulation of a conveniently located lever. By putting the lever in the first position, the gun is made to fire single shots by trigger release; by putting the lever in the second position the gun becomes an automatic and will fire twenty shots in from two and a half to three seconds; the third lever position is the 'safe' or locking device. It is said by the military authorities that the designer intended the gun to be used more as a semiautomatic than as an automatic arm.

"Powder gases create terrific heat, sometimes developing the destructive temperature of 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit. An air-cooled automatic gun, therefore, has its limitations. The Browning rifle has an open and very simple construction and cools remarkably quickly. The rifleman may fire

350 continuous shots from it without having to stop and cool the weapon.

"The chief characteristic of the gun is its extreme simplicity of construction, rendering the manufacturing problem correspondingly simple. It has fewer than twenty principal parts and possesses the great advantage of standardization, being easily and quickly taken apart and reassembled by the ordinary soldier. From the manufacturing viewpoint, the gun possesses the great advantage that it may be promptly produced in large and increasing volume as shop machinery is multiplied and operating personnel developed.

"The gunner may operate the gun at all times without aid. Only one tool, a small wrench, is needed to care for the gun, as most of the operations of taking it down and reassembling may be performed by use of a cartridge as a tool.

"As the gun is intended for the use of charging infantry, the problem of ammunition is naturally an important one. In this connection we are told that the gunner carries approximately 120 rounds of ammunition in his belt or bandoleer and his two assistants carry 400 and 240 rounds, respectively, loaded in magazines. The loaded magazine weighs one pound seven ounces. Thus it is possible for a gunner to go into battle with a supply of about 500 rounds of ammunition."

The heavier Browning gun "is of the water-cooled, belt-feed design, and is operated by means of the power created by the recoil action." The belt contains 250 cartridges. To quote The Scientific American further:

"Like the light gun, the heavy-duty Browning piece is marked for its simplicity of construction, rendering manufacturing problems easy and giving it a high degree of endurance. In the government test 20,000 rounds were fired from this gun with only three stoppages, one being due to a defective cartridge. In a further test firing was continued with the same gun to 38,500 shots, when the gear gave way. A duplicate gun fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes 16 seconds without a malfunction, and with only three stoppages, these being due to defective cartridges.

"The light-weight but sturdy tripod of the Browning heavy gun permits the ready laying of the gun on its target. The cartridge-belt is held in a wooden box fastening on the left side of the gun, as in the case of the Colt machine gun; this and the pistol grip of the new gun are reminders of the earlier gun of Mr. Browning's conception. This same gun, with certain modifications, including the stripping of its water-jacket, weighs but 22½ pounds and should prove satisfactory for aviation service."

"That the Browning is the best machine rifle in the world, as claimed for it by its advocates, remains to be proved under the test of war," remarks The Army and Navy Journal (New York), "but that it is an admirable weapon of modern warfare the Congress Heights demonstration made evident." The Army and Navy Register (Washington) quotes the War Department's statement that "the Browning rifle in many essential features, such as reliability of function, durability, lightness, and handiness, is superior to any other light machine gun, and in particular is supreme over any gun of similar type developed by the enemy."

But "will the gain which may ultimately come from acquiring a new gun of such high efficiency compensate for the time lost through neglect to equip our forces with the best available machine gun the world knows?" asks the Detroit Free Press.

The Luxuries Of War

(From The Manchester Guardian)
The war is bringing about strange domestic changes. The other day a woman with a shawl over her head entered a piano dealer's shop in Yorkshire, saying she wanted a piano. The salesman hesitatingly suggested a sound instrument at £25, expecting thus to end the inquiry. "Not that," said the woman shortly, "a real one." Taken aback, the man more boldly indicated one at £60. This was thought better, but not "up to the mark," and another at £80 or £90 was also dismissed as inadequate. "I want one of them with a big, broad top." A grand! Now beyond surprise, the salesman meekly pointed out the cheapest of that order at £130. "That's more like it," said the customer; and then, reassuringly, "Aw'we got t' brass," produced at the same time a sufficient roll of notes from the recesses of her clothing.

A lady district visitor to whom the story was told followed the grand shortly after to its cramped new quarters, where such splendor had never been seen before. It was safely installed, filling the humble room with its bulk and the family with pride. "But they can't make any use of such a thing," declared the perplexed salesman when the visitor reported to him. "Yes, they can," insisted the lady. "They were having their dinner on it."

Two Rules :- By James J. Montague

If you're certain the fellow in office
Is working for nothing but self;
If you've seen all along how he's done the job wrong
And can handle it better yourself;
If you see his mistakes ere he makes 'em
And spot every failure on sight,
And know in advance that if you had his chance
You'd always do everything right.
If you know that against all temptation
You'd stand out as firm as a rock,
Where sometimes he slips and occasionally trips,
And falls by the wayside—
Then knock!

If you think he is trying his darndest
To do what he's given to do,
Though sometimes his plans, like the average man's,
Are sidetracked and do not go through;
If you wouldn't just hanker to tackle
The problems he's called on to face,
And you honestly doubt if you'd find the way out
If you were dropped into his place;
If duties and troubles surround him
Till it seems that the devil is loosed,
And he still does his best without let-down or rest,
And still keeps on trying—
Then boost!



Antediluvian Opera

In the latest of his fables there is a bit of the George Ade we used to know, a humor pungent and lambently acid, says The New York Tribune.

The fable tells of the return of our American Consul to the distant island of Comato, after an unbroken absence of thirty years. Impressions, reported with a proper supply of Adeian Capitals, are a solace to the war-bowed-down soul.

Rodney J. goes to the Theater and receives a Jar. "Mr. Whipple bought a Front Seat for some newfangled Drama called a Revue and went in prepared to take a good Nap."

"One hour later, just as the barelegged Dancers, each of them wearing as much Material as goes into a Shopping Bag, were performing a Classical Number entitled 'The Staty's Saturday Night,' Mr. Whipple dashed out of the Theater with his Hat in front of his Face."

"He was the only Quitter. 'All the Seminary Flappers home on a Vacation, and the sweet-faced old Chaperons, and the various Pillars of the Baptist, Unitarian and Congregational Churches stuck in their Places and continued the Anatomical Researches, while Mr. Whipple leaned against a Mail-Box outside gasping for Breath.'"

He recalls that "in 1878 he had slipped away from Home one Evening to attend a Performance by the British Blondes."

"He compared that evening of guilty Pleasure long ago with the brazen Indecencies and the haunting Shamelessness of what he had just witnessed in a first-class \$2 House catering to the Family Trade."

"The Cycle of Change evidently had been making about 2,400 Revolutions per minute."

Rodney J. happens in at "A Small Dance and looked over the Card for the Lanciers and the Polkas and the Military Schottische, after which he secreted himself behind a Palm to await Developments."

"The Band began to Jazz. 'Mr. Whipple held his Head. 'Either the Orchestra had forgot to tune up or he was going off his Dip—he couldn't tell which. 'He knew it wasn't Music, but they were on the Floor, making epileptic Efforts to ride on the choppy Sea of Discords."

"They shuffled in close Formation, writhing as if in Agony. 'Mr. Whipple wondered if he had made a Mistake in leaving the Island."

"He was asked if he had seen the newest Cabaret dancers. 'He asked them what they meant by 'Cabaret,' and they told him he had better not go out again unless he had a Messenger Boy to lead him around."

He has a last thought. "Grand Opera seemed a safe refuge for an Old-Timer. 'Sure enough, he found the same dependable Faust with Oakum Beard trailing the heavy-weight Marguerite, and Romeo trilling to a Juliet with Grandchildren at the Front."

"He was pleased to know that the best Traditions of Music had not been lost in the Shuffle."

A Stellar Scientist

Professor Tarcum Tellium. A man of learning and of law. Looked earthward through his telescope. And jumped at foot at what he saw. He called his brother scientists: "Our neighbor in the vasty void, The Terra Firma star," he cried. "Behold! is being fast destroyed."

"One side is wrapped in rolling smoke. Great fissures over Europe run. New York is darkened, though of yore Its brilliance shamed the noonday sun."

He'd never heard of Kaiser Bill Or Dr. Garfield, but between us I think he is a fakir, though A famous scientist on Venus.

MINNA IRVING.

A Choice in Whiskers

We will say this for the Tsar and the Grand Duke, they had better-looking whiskers than the Bolsheviki. —Columbia Record.

War-Time Wallops

McAdoo has decided that the baby-carriage factories are essential industries. If that doesn't reconcile Roosevelt to the Administration, he's hopeless.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The German Crown Prince says he would like to visit Canada after the close of the war. He has managed to keep at a safe distance from the Canadians participating in the war.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The bolo is a crooked blade used by the Philippine head-hunters for decapitating their victims. The French Bolo is a weapon of much the same description used by the Kaiser for similar purposes.—Pittsburg Post.

King George, in his message to Parliament, speaks of "my army," "my dominions," "my empire," and "my Allies," which gives the impression that Queen Mary must be away from home.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Thinking Victoriously

(New York Tribune)
The most interesting, perhaps also the most formidable, recent contribution to the discussion of peace is the letter of James Cardinal Gibbons to the American public. It is written ostensibly on the position of the Pope, but it goes far wider of that purpose and discusses the attitude of the American people toward the war and the President. The people, he says, are prepared for "a long, cruel" war. "But," he adds, "they would not prolong it one single moment beyond that term when it would become either useless or unjust."

When, short of complete military victory, would our war against Germany become "either useless or unjust?"

What does His Eminence mean by that? And what does he mean by the exhortive expectation at the end that the people will continue to support the President?

The great danger of Mr. Wilson's peace offensive against Germany begins to appear. Since February 11 we have been thinking more of peace and less of war.

Peace negotiations, as every one knows, are taking place in the open air. We are casting upon the German people a propaganda of pacifism and revolt. That is all very well for those who believe that the German people, who are thinking in terms of victory, can be moved in that way, or that Austria can be converted alone.

The perilous fact is that peace negotiations at the same time are taking place in our own thoughts. We ought not to be thinking of peace. That should be Germany's part.

If with all our might we attend to victory, peace will attend to itself. Therefore, let us stop thinking pacifically.

Let us think victoriously.

Pretty Soft Job

At the lunch hour we heard this conversation between the office-boy and his evidently unattached friend: "Gee, how long you been workin' here?" "Ten days already." "Good job?" "Swell." "When do you haffer get to work?" "Any time I want to." "Aw, go-wan! Whatcha tryin' to do, kid me?" "Nope. I can go to work any time I feel like it, just so I ain't no later than seven o'clocks."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Getting His Number

Edith—"Dick, dear, your office is in State Street, isn't it?" Dickey—"Yes, why?" Edith—"That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you yesterday. He said he'd been looking you up in Bradstreet."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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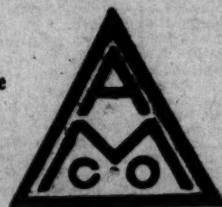
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

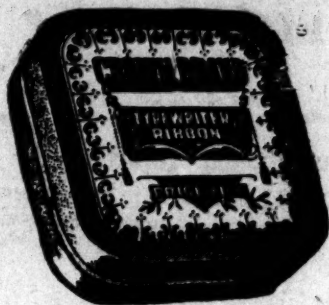


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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

The Danger Of Haste!

By James J. Montague
Scientists now inform us that a man reaches his greatest usefulness to his country at the age of sixty-eight.

When Doctor William Osler said "That gentlemen of forty-one were better numbered with the dead. Because their useful work was done. We took our grandire by the throat (The frail old fellow couldn't swim) And threw him off a ferryboat. "Three cheers," we said, "That settles him!"

And though we missed the dear old man Who thus was hastened to his rest, We dried our tears as people can. Who know they acted for the best. 'Twas better far that he should die And though his taking off was rude For years we've been supported by The consciousness of rectitude.

But now, alas, we read that men Don't reach their prime till sixty-eight— A time in their existence when They understand affairs of state— We feel that were the old man here He might be famous and renowned, And, though too late, we're quite sincere In our regret that he was drowned.

They Think Straight Though
(From the Arkansas Gazette.)

The mental processes Of some people Are as devoid Of continuity As a box of matches.

"Mutile"

(Photograph Of a Poilu).

Two pictures you have sent me, gallant youth, One, that blithe boy you were the day you marched. The other, when you left the hospital— Three years have cast the shadow of a score!

And now, you are at home, in that old town In Normandy, where first you saw the light. Your letter's brief description sets the scene: The neighbors come to visit you (they're kind, But all the little children seem afraid!). Your mother brings the precious Croix de Guerre. They touch it reverently—speak under breath. As though you were not there—or only there As one who is estranged from all, who lies Beneath the watchful candles of the dead.

Oh, are you there—"petit soldat de France?" You have the exile's look—the look of one Exiled from life—as others may know life— The fragment of a man, what can you do?

But sit out endless days of sun and shade? Easy are tears (your grave face seems to say). And futile is the tribute I can give. New Spring will come, and you beside the door Will have your chair. The neighbors will pass by; You still their hero, yet familiar grown. Easy are tears—and mine cannot avail. Once more the ancient proverb shall be said: "The Spring is taken from the Year"—for you.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Origin Of Odd Terms

"Boloism" as a term of reproach promises to break into the English language along with many other words never thought of before the war. Therefore the activities of the Kaiser's agent will probably be immortalized in future dictionaries, as were the acts of Judas and Simon Magus. Scattered through the English language are many words derived from proper names, some resulting from derogatory acts and some from just the opposite.

"Lexow," comparatively of recent coinage, is familiar to almost all New Yorkers as the name of the author of the State law which started one of the largest and most sensational political investigations ever held in the Empire State.

"Gerry-mander," from the name of a Massachusetts Governor, has been used for more than 100 years in the United States to mean the division of election districts in an unnatural and

unfair way for political purposes. It has been proved, however, that Gov. Gerry was not entitled to the dubious honor of having the word named after him. John Fliske gives the origin of gerry-mander in this way:

"In 1812, when Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts, the Republican [corresponding to the Democratic in modern nomenclature] Legislature redistributed the districts in such wise that the shapes of the towns forming a single district in Essex county gave to the district a somewhat dragonlike contour. This was indicated on a map of Massachusetts which Benjamin Russell, an ardent Federalist and editor of the Sentinel, hung up over the desk in his office. The celebrated painter Gilbert Stuart observing the uncouth figure, added with his pencil a head, wings and claws, and exclaimed: 'That will do for a salamander.' 'Better, say—a gerry-mander,' growled the editor, and the outlandish name, thus duly coined, soon came into general currency."

"Lynch" is said to be derived from a Virginian named Lynch who took the law into his own hands.

American Silver Sought

Subscriptions are being taken up in England to buy what is said to be the only collection of old American plate in that country, the object being to present the silver, much of it of historical interest, to the British nation. E. Alfred Jones of London,

an authority on plate and the author of many books on the subject, owns the collection. The gift would be peculiarly acceptable, as American plate is entirely unrepresented in the museums of the British Isles. Two offers have been made by American collectors for the *chef d'oeuvre* of the group, a fine tanked made in New York in 1715. Mr. Jones will await the outcome of the movement in England before he will consider selling any part of the collection.

Quitting Work For War

"Selling out; have to join the colors," has become quite a common sign in business places in many parts of New York. Investigation has shown some of them to be fakes, too. In all parts of England such notices are numerous. Among those of an unusual nature is the following, put up by a monument builder: "Having been called up for military service," Mr. Kennedy is forced to close down his business, all the other male members of the family being already in service. He begs to take this opportunity of thanking all patrons who have accorded him support in the past, and he hopes that any who might have business requiring his attention may be able to hold over the same till his return to business."

The Home Song

(From the Atlanta Constitution).

I.
Come out, lit' chillun,
Come, an' see de light
What de Sun wuz makin'
All tho' de night!
Dat light wuz boun' ter fin' de way
Ter whar de lit' chillun play.II.
Come out, lit' chillun,
Heah come Miss Spring!
Don't you want ter listen
W'en she tell a bird ter sing?
Do light hez long time foun' de way
Ter whar de lit' chillun play.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 10 a.m. The tender conveying passengers to the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Victoria conveying passengers for the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Custom's Jetty at 2 p.m.



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MATINEE, SATURDAY, 4 p.m. "The On-The-Square Girl." MATINEE, SUNDAY, "The Seven Pearls"

Episode 11. THE GEMS JEOPARDY.
12. "BURIED ALIVE"PATHE'S
AMERICAN GAZETTESome happy snappy pictures
of things happening in U.S.A.PATHE'S
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fighting—in the old village—
London-on-the-Thames.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 11, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate.
 @ 1051=Ts. 94.56
 @ 72.9=Mex. \$129.71

Mex. Dollars Market rate.
 @ 72.9=Ts. 94.56

Bar Silver 232
Copper Cash per tael 1810

Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 4/4d=Ts. 4.62
 exch. @ 72=Mex. \$63.32

Peking Bar 232
Native Interest03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 451d.
Bank Rate at Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:
 3 m-s %
 4 m-s %
 6 m-s %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.68
Consols 1/2

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/4
India T.T. 301
Paris T.T. 592
Paris Demand 593
New York Demand 102 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
Japan T.T. 50 1/2
Batavia T.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/4d.
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/4 1/2d.
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/6 1/2d.
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/6 3/4d.
Paris 4 m/s. Cds. 620
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 107 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 442 @ 4/4 1/2 21
 " 1 1/2 @ 5/5 6.61
 " 1 1/2 @ 103 1/2 103 1/2
 " 1 1/2 @ 50 50
 " 1 1/2 @ 15 15
 " 1 1/2 @
 " 1 1/2 @ 150 150

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, April 11, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 16.50
Shanghai Linds Tls. 68.00
Consolidated Tls. 2.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.75

Unofficial

Anglo Javans Tls. 7.60
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 21.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 105.50
Yantaizepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 5.35
 June

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES (1914), LIMITED

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Notice is hereby given that the fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 16th, to Thursday, 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

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Freight Market

In their report for week ending April 11, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

Space to the United Kingdom is still being monopolised by the Government as there is still a lot of contract cargo to go forward which will take another month or so to clear off and even then it is difficult to say what space will be open for general cargo after that.

Via Pacific—there has been quite a "rush" of cargo to the United States during the last week, owing to advances received from the American Government through Peking that the importation of certain articles would be restricted after the 15th inst.—i. e. that no more Consular Invoices would be granted after that date for cargo which has not already obtained an import licence on the other side.

As regards the Overland rail rates, there is still no advice as to when the increase will come into force but details as to rates have been received and the increases in many cases are not as high as was expected and some rates even remain unaltered.

Coastwise—Our Northern market has been rather quiet since last writing and there is not much enquiry in the regular trades—there is, however, cargo offering from the River Ports and there is a fair demand for coal trip-charters from the North.

In Hongkong, the market is quiet the Saigon-Hongkong rate ranging between \$1.60 and \$1.80 a picul but for time-charter rates are still very firm as evinced by the recent fixture of the Chin. s.s. "Hsingkong" for 1262 tons Net Regt. for \$100,000.—a month for 6 months.

For the United Kingdom:—The next boats advertised are the s.s. "Kintaro Maru" for London and the s.s. "Shidzuoka Maru" for Liverpool. For New York via Panama:—No news to report.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 10, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918	1917
Gross Receipts	27,936.52	30,215.26
Loss by currency depreciation	6,266.03	6,344.24
Effective Receipts	21,670.49	23,871.02

	Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.87	22.18
Car Miles run		75,480	77,191
Passengers carried		1,267,394	1,356,492

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, April 9.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:
 Consols 2 1/2% for account £54 1/2
 Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.18 1/2
 T.T. on London at New York G. \$4.76 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot) 451d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of Discount 3 1/2%
 Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaris 31.13d.
 Cotton; M. G. Fine Schinde and Bengal 18.72d.
 Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans 25.47d.
 Plantation Rubber May to June 2s. 5d. Paid.
 Deliveries China Silk 136 Bales
 Deliveries Canton Silk 28 Bales
 Deliveries Japan Silk 89 Bales
 Tone of Tea Market. Nothing doing.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, April 9.—Today's metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal	110	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c.f. per ton. Nominal			
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. Nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (15 Extra in flask)	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash)	320	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	320	0	0

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THE MANAGEMENT

Obituary

Lance-Corporal Q. M. Yang
 A military funeral was given in honor of Lance-Corporal Q. M. Yang of the Chinese Company, S.V.C., yesterday afternoon. The Chinese Company and Reserves of the Chinese Company, S.V.C., attended in full force under the command of Captain G. Grayrigge, Lieutenant T. A. Zee and Second-Lieutenant B. Y. Woo. A gun carriage was detailed from the O. C. Artillery with a team, which conveyed the casket in the procession. The coffin was draped with the national and municipal colors. The uniform worn by the deceased was placed on the gun carriage.

The cortege, headed by a detachment of Sikh mounted troopers and the Municipal Band and closely followed by the Chinese companies and the Chinese band, started from the residence of the deceased on Dong Ka-long, shortly after 2.30 o'clock. It proceeded along Chekiang and Nanking Roads, the Bund and the French Bund to the s.s. Kiangtien, on which the remains were conveyed to Shanghai, the home of the deceased.

The non-commissioned officers of the Chinese Company acted as pallbearers. The streets through which the cortege passed were thickly lined up with anxious spectators. Among the prominent Chinese present at the funeral were Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Yuan Hung-chi and Wu Chi-mei.

The deceased was 43 years old and had been in business in Shanghai for more than 20 years. He had been a member of the Chinese Company ever since it was inaugurated.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, April 9.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot: 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.
 July to December: 2s. 6 1/2d. Sellers.
 Tendency of Market. Steady.
 Previous quotation, London, April 8. Spot: 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.
 July to December: 2s. 6 1/2d. Sellers.
 Tendency of Market. Easier.

Amusements

GRAND CONCERT Lyceum Theatre

Saturday, 13th, at 9.00 p.m.

By the most famous singer

of

RUSSIAN POLK and GIPSY SONGS

MARIA KARINSKAIYA

and the brilliant young pianist

LEO PODOLSKY

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT

Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd

Direction: A. STROK

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VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For April, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th

Paramount Pictograph

A Safe Investment

COMEDY

and

The Five Parts Feature

Common Ground

with

MARIE DORO

MATINEE

on

SATURDAY, 13th SHOWING

"PASQUALE"

In Five Parts

and

ON SUNDAY, 14th with

"Common Ground"

'BE CONFIDENT' IS WORD BROUGHT BY M. BOPPE

New Minister To China Says France Feels Sure Of War's Successful Outcome

A message of reassurance for the Allied nations in the Far East as to the stand their armies are making against the German hordes in the West is brought by M. A. Boppe, new French Minister to China, who is stopping briefly in Shanghai on his way to Peking.

"There is absolute confidence in France," said M. Boppe yesterday during a few minutes between official calls made on him at the French Consulate by various Chinese and foreign officials. "That confidence is felt by everyone, from the highest in command down through the ranks to the smallest individual units in the great defensive machine. I am glad to bring this assurance with me, and the assurance of the entire unity which prevails at home."

The ever strengthening bond between the Allied nations, M. Boppe

sees exemplified in the closer coordination of the press and kindred mouthpieces of public opinion, as observed by M. Andre Duboscq, editor of the famous French Journal, Le Temps, who is accompanying the Minister to Peking. This, M. Boppe believes, will make for solidifying the cordial relations between the Entente nations now and after the war.

M. Boppe spoke of the enthusiastic reception given the American troops on their arrival in France.

"I was in Paris," he said, "when the first battalion, under General Pershing, marched through the streets to Lafayette's grave. Enormous crowds greeted them all along the route, with the warmest of welcomes."

The number of American troops in France today, the Minister said, is probably greater than most people imagine. They have been coming across the Atlantic for some time in larger and more frequent detachments than the general public has been aware of.

M. Boppe, with his family and suite, expects to remain in Shanghai until Monday, when they will leave for Peking. It is M. Duboscq's intention to remain some weeks in the capital and then return to Shanghai for a longer stay.

AMUSEMENTS

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

Location: Chang Su Ho Gardens. Grand Opening Night
 Monday, April 15th, at 9.15 p.m.

HARMSTON'S

The Apex, The Crux, The Acme, The Alpha and Omega
 OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD
 See our Beautiful Arab Stallions and Performing Ponies.

Our Menagerie consists of Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons
 DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted all half price to all parts of the Circus

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
 Full Box Six Seats..... \$15.00
 Single Seat, Box..... 3.00
 First Chairs..... 2.00

Second Chairs..... \$1.50
 Stalls..... 1.00
 Gallery..... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1.00 and \$1.50 seats

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY

W. Harmston, C. M. Bruce, R. Alton & W. Symons, Agents

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AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight

EXCLUSIVE TO THIS THEATRE

Presentation of the

FAMOUS "BLUE-BIRD" PHOTOPLAY

BETTINA LOVED A SOLDIER

Comedy-Drama In 5 Acts

Featuring LOUISE LOVELY

AND

FRANCILIA BILLINGTON

(The Two most beautiful Girls ever seen together on the screen)

—AND—

RUPERT JULIAN

In presenting this charming "BLUE-BIRD" photoplay, we believe we are doing a distinct service to our patrons. The story is holding as well as delicate and charming, the photographic interpretation is entirely beautiful and the film is one which we feel confident will add distinction to our Theatre.

KEYSTONE COMEDIES

Prices: Box \$1.00, Dress Circle \$0.70, Stall \$0.40

The Pioneer and Premier Picture Palace
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 Showing the very best pictures and
 GIVING FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Tonight

EXCLUSIVE TO THIS THEATRE

Presentation of the

FAMOUS "BLUE-BIRD" PHOTOPLAY

BETTINA LOVED A SOLDIER

Comedy-Drama In 5 Acts

Featuring LOUISE LOVELY

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FRANCILIA BILLINGTON

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KEYSTONE COMEDIES

Prices: Box \$1.00, Dress Circle \$0.70, Stall \$0.40

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COMMENCING NIGHTLY at 10 p.m.

AT THE
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 SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
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THREE OF THE BEST MUTUAL CHAPLIN FILMS

"THE IMMIGRANT" TWO PARTS

"THE FIREMAN" TWO PARTS

"BEHIND THE SCREEN" TWO PARTS

PRICES OF ADMISSION \$1.50 and \$1.00

MATINEE on Sat., 13th, at 4 p.m.



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
85 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
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Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
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Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Illoilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Serebangan, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lump, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavo, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Douchery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyon: and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts: Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEBARTS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £15,000,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
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London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000 Roubles

Reserve Fund 26,960,000 Roubles

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,300,000 Roubles

Reserve Fund 1,750,000 Roubles

Head Office: PETERSBURG,
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chiofo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund H\$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000.00

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,385,553.86
Special Reserve Fund \$1,895,933.65

Head Office: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dainy, Nanking, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang, Newchwang, Foochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hanchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chiofo, Wushih, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon, and Hongkong.

Branches:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 23,000,000
Reserve Fund 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, London, Rangoon, Calcutta, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Changchun, Lyons, Seattle, Dainy, Manila, Shanghai, Hankow, Mukden, Simonsaki, Harbin, Nagasaki, Singapore, Hongkong, Newchwang, Sydney, Honolulu, New York, Tientsin, Kaiyuan, Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) 22,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
65 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
88 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Singapore, Colon, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macao.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:
Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Moscow, Russia, Montevideo, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, San Paulo, Valparaiso.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,283)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Rada, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches, and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current, tel accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYINBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received, in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 682,500

Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
88 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Sumitomo Bank, Limited

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 2,800,000

Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

2516 Manager. 4663 Compradore. 2550 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only. 3539 General Office.

Telephone:—

行 銀 華 中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Hsuehchow, Canton, Pongpu, Hongkong, Tsingtau.

Shanghai Branch,
441, Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

P. R. SAR, Sub-Manager.

Big Sacrifice Necessary To Carry On, Says Premier

(Continued from Page 3)

Wales to fight for the freedom and independence of a small Catholic nationality in Europe while Irishmen between the ages of 20 and 25 were not obliged to take up arms for a cause which was as much theirs as ours. It was illogical and unjust.

From this time on the Premier was subjected to a running hostile commentary from the Irish benches.

The Premier proceeded to say that the Irish battalions were becoming steadily depleted and were now half filled with Englishmen. It was therefore proposed to extend the Military Service Act to Ireland under the same conditions as in Great Britain.

There was no Register in Ireland, hence it would take some weeks before enrolment began there.

There was further considerable uproar and cries, "Ireland won't have it at any price."

The Premier, continuing, said there must be no delay. Mr. William O'Brien, Nationalist M.P. for Cork: "That is a declaration of war against Ireland."

The Premier, continuing, said that the Government, without delay, intended to ask Parliament to pass a measure for the self-government of Ireland. (Renewed uproar from the Irish benches and cries of "Keep it.")

But there must be no misapprehension. The questions of Home Rule and Irish conscription did not hang together. Each must be taken on its merits.

Cries from the Irish benches: "You can keep both."

The Premier: "That is a new view regard to Home Rule."

Uproar from Irish Benches

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the report of the Irish Convention affording another opportunity of approaching this next question with some hope of success.

(Uproar from the Irish benches.) Mr. John Devlin, Nationalist M. P. for West Belfast, interrupting, asked whether he could move the adjournment of the debate until the proposals of the Conventions were before the House.

The Speaker said that Mr. Devlin's motion could be put after the Premier had finished his speech.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said that he understood that the Convention's report had been reached by a majority but he was afraid the majority was not sufficient to enable the government to say that it represented a substantial agreement.

That meant that the government must accept the responsibility of submitting to Parliament, with the guidance

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
12	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.R.
17	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
20	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	..	San Francisco	Shiyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
26	..	Takao & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 4	..	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
11	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 13	..	Molli, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	..	Nagasaki, Molli & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	Molli, Kobe & Osaka	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	..	Nagasaki, Molli and Kobe	Katsura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikara maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 14	..	London etc.	Kilato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Liverpool etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	B.S.S.
12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	B.S.S.
13	11.00	Hongkong and Canton	Paoting	Chi.	B.S.S.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Chi.	B.S.S.
17	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Wingang	Chi.	J.M.S. Co.
18	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Holow	Chi.	B.S.S.
19	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Chi.	B.S.S.
20	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Chokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
21	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Chi.	B.S.S.
22	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sunkiang	Chi.	B.S.S.
23	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Jap.	O.S.K.
24	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Chi.	B.S.S.
25	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Chokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
26	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.P.R.
May 3	4.00	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Suiyang	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 13	A.M.	Chefoo, Dairen & Tientsin	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	A.M.	Chefoo, Dairen & Tientsin	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.S.
16	10.00	Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.S.
17	9.00	Tientsin	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 3	..	Tientsin Dairen via Tientsin	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.S. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
14	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.S.S.
16	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
18	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
19	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
20	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
21	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
22	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
23	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
24	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
25	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.
26	M.N.	do	Wangchow	Br.	B.S.S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 11	Ningpo	Kiangtse	3013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
12	Hankow	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M.S. Co.	SHW
13	Hankow	Suiyang maru	2807	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
14	Dairen	Kobe maru	2844	Jap.	S.M.S.	SMKW
15	Hankow	Tungting	1882	Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
16	Chefoo	Shengking	1815	Br.	B.S.S.	CNW
17	Japan	Dairen maru	1888	Jap.	M.B. Co.	
18	Japan	Harold Dollar	2812	Br.	Robert Dollar	
19	Japan	Kojun maru	1805	Jap.	U.S.K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	1136	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	do	Kiangtse	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	do	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J.M.S. Co.
14	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Kueichow	1220	Br.	B.S.S.
15	Japan	Fuso maru	1812	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Japan	Kiangtse	1812	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Toribio, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo, tons 5,776 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Suiyang Maru, Capt. Y. Yaniguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Friday, April 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, April 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Fengyang Maru, Captain A. B. Lawood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Monday, April 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Capt. P. R. Purcell, will leave on Friday, April 12, at 11 a.m. For

Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 12, at 4 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Hsin Peking, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Saturday, morning, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yungchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Tuesday, April 16, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on April 21, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on April 26, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO, DAIREN & TIENSIN.—The Steamer Hsin Peking, Capt. John Glen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Steamer Hsin Peking, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on May 9, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND, SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain K. Hasimoto, will be despatched on Friday, April 12, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers and mails will leave Custom's jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer, Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Saturday, May 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Tenyo, Ngankin, Foyang, Tungting, Changking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

The S.S. Wuchang and Changking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yungchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEL and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA" AMERICAN REGISTRY

Sailings from Shanghai (Subject to Change)	
For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 27	S.S. ECUADOR May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons AMERICAN REGISTRY

Sailings from Manila (Subject to Change)	
For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6
S.S. COLUSA June 12	

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration) AMERICAN LINE For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MANILA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong "CHICAGO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" ... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 5, Apr. 7

For Fochow and Keelung "KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

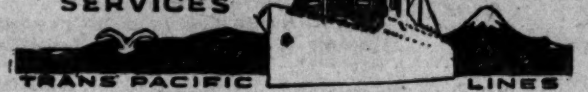
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
B.V.I.I.	Apr. 20	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
M.M.E.	Apr. 20	Cruise	D. de la G. G. G.	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	..
C.N.W.P.	Apr. 20	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	80	..	..	..
P.A.O.I.	Apr. 20	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

ON OR ABOUT

For Vancouver via Nagasaki and Yokohama	For Manila and Hongkong
Empress of Asia April 18	Empress of Russia April 27
Empress of Russia May 11	Empress of Japan May 14
Empress of Japan May 25	Empress of Asia May 24
Empress of Asia June 8	Empress of Russia June 31

† The Empress of Japan proceeds direct to Hongkong, omitting Manila.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 152.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco	April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, for San Francisco	April 30, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, for San Francisco	May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, for San Francisco	June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

No. 4 China Insurance Co.'s Building

Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 21
SHIDEUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 21
SUWA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	April 16
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Ito	April 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui	April 26

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	April 13
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	April 20
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri	April 24

FOR JAPAN

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa	April —

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
KATORI MARU	19,000		June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

Ship	Tons	Agent	Departure
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19

CEYLON LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

BRITISH REQUISITION CARGOES ON DUTCH SHIPS

Coal And Pitch Taken Over But Will Be Returned Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 10.—The British Legation has notified the Netherlands Oversea Trust that the coal and pitch cargoes on the Dutch ships taken over in British ports have been requisitioned owing to the impracticability of unloading and storing them but the owners will receive equal quantities of new cargoes when they are able to take delivery. Arrangements have been made to unload and store other cargoes until the owners are able to receive them.

News Brevities

A special dinner and dance will be held at the Hotel Kalee tomorrow evening.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantation, Ltd. will be held at the offices of the managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., 13 Nanjing Road, at 4 p.m. April 23.

News of the wounding in Mesopotamia of Mr. Norman MacFarlane, son of Dr. S. S. MacFarlane, of the London Mission, Tsangchow, has been received. He has been suffering from a concussion of the brain.

Northern papers report that the new road between Peking and Tientsin will be open to traffic next month. The work of construction is near completion.

Proceeds of the performance of "Mixed Pickles" at the Country Club on April 4 amounted to \$450. All the expenses in connection with the entertainment were privately subscribed. Of the proceeds, \$300 will go to the British Homesteads and \$150 will be contributed to the Blue Cross War Dogs.

Mr. A. Eite, of the British-American Tobacco Co., will leave for England next month to join the army.

Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, the former Minister of Education, arrived at Shanghai Wednesday. He is expected to make a trip to the United States soon.

Mr. F. A. Aglen, the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, left Peking for Shanghai Wednesday.

Mrs. Dixon and Miss Schmidt, the American mission workers captured by Shantung brigands on April 5, were returned to Tientsin without having suffered unduly by their experience, according to word received by Consul-General Sammons yesterday.

The Rev. Paul Hutchinson from Nanking, who in addition to being editor of the China Christian Advocate also has charge of the editorial and literary work of the Methodist Mission, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. There will be special music.

A souvenir which should strike a timely and tuneful chord among the "fans" is at hand through courtesy of Garner, Quetch and Co. This is a well mounted photo of the stars of last year's Shanghai Amateur Baseball team, with names and nicknames attached. Above the picture runs the caption "Champions, 1917," which raises the conjecture, well, what conjecture would you connect, anyway?

JAPAN TO KING GEORGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

The Emperor of Japan has sent a message to the King complimenting him on the bravery and steadfastness being displayed by the British troops on the West front and expressing confidence in the final triumph of the Allies.

The King has replied expressing his cordial thanks and sharing the confidence of the Emperor of Japan in the triumph of the Allied cause.

ARABS CLEAR SEACOAST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that since the declaration of independence by the King of the Hedjaz, the Arabs had cleared the Red Sea Coast of the enemy for a distance of 800 miles and accounted for 40,000 Turkish troops and over 100 guns. The Government of the Hedjaz had inaugurated a new era of order and justice unknown under the Turkish rule.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.1 and the minimum 41.9.

Chaplin and Cheung Gum

Have a chew on Charlie is the slogan at the Olympic where the all Chaplin programs will be given an added touch of interest by the free distribution of chewing gum during all current performances. Some "Yellow Kids" will pass out the gum which will be of the Beeman brand. The program includes Charlie as the Fireman and the Immigrant and a screamingly funny two-part film entitled Behind the Screen. The Chaplin films will be put on tonight and will be repeated tomorrow and Sunday.

GERMANS HOLD KHARKOFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 10.—The capture of Kharkoff by the Germans is officially confirmed.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars—cents at Hongkong market as compiled on April 9, 1918.

Butcher's Meats	per lb.
Beef	14-20
Mutton	16-20
Pork	25-30
Veal	25-30

Fish	per lb.
Bream	12-14
Cod	12-14
Mandarin	30-40
Mackerel	12-14
Pomfret	none
Salmon	none
Sardine	none
Sole	14-16
Whitebait	12-14

Game, Poultry and Eggs	per lb.
Deer	none
Duck	50-60
Eggs	16-18
Fowl	20-25
Geese	30-1.00
Hare	none
Partridge	none
Pheasant	none
Pigeons	20-25
Plover	10-15
Quail	12-14
Snipe	14-16
Turkey	30-35
Teal	12-14
Wild Duck	35-40
Wild Pigeons	20-25
Woodcock	40-50
Wild Geese	none

Fruit	per lb.
Appricots	none
Apple	10-12
Bananas	5-7
Cherries	none
Cocoanuts	15-18
Chestnuts	8-10
Figs	none
Grapes	none
Lemons	7-8
Lichess	10-12
Mangoes	none
Mangosteens	none
Melons	10-15
Oranges	none
Peaches	none
Perseimmons	none
Peeboes	per lb.
Plums	none
Pumelos	25-30
Pineapples	none
Pears	per lb.
Strawberries	none
Walnuts	10-12

Vegetables	per lb.
Artichokes	2-3
Asparagus	none
French Beans	12-15
Broad Beans	5-6
Beetroot	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	3-10
Cabbage	8-10
Carrots	2-3
Cauliflower	10-15
Celery	per bunch
Egg Plant	per lb.
Green Corn	each
Leeks	per bunch
Mushrooms	per lb.
Onions	per lb.
Parasips	per bunch
Potatoes	per pic.
Peas	per pic.
Radishes	per bunch
Spinach	per lb.
Tomatoes	15-20
Turnips	per bunch

Grain and Flour	per 50 lbs.
Flour American	\$5.75
Flour Australian	\$4.40
Flour Shanghai	\$2.85

Sailed from Shanghai

Ship	Destination	Departure
Inaba Maru	London, etc.	Mar. 3
For Liverpool		
Iyo Maru	San Francisco	Apr. 6
Korea Maru	Siberia	Mar. 12
Siberia Maru	Colombia	Mar. 26
Colombia Maru	Tacoma	Mar. 10
Justin	Seattle	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Africa	Mar. 26
Kashima Maru	Vancouver	Mar. 31
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	Mar. 28	
For Marseilles, etc.		
Atlantique	Mar. 26	
For Post Said		
Calcutta Maru	Apr. 6	

Business and Official Notices


Exhibition of
New British and Italian War Films
Under the distinguished patronage of
Sir Everard H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
and
G. de Rossi, Esquire.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tuesday, 16th April, at 9 p.m.
Showing
BRITISH FILMS:
Woolwich Arsenal.
American Troops in London.
Royal Flying Corps.
ITALIAN FILMS:
On the Mountains 2 reels.
With several Topical Budget showing
Work in Palestine, in Britain and
in France.

Booking opens on Friday, 5th April,
At MOUTRIE'S.
Usual price.

17423



Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

Office Hours
9 to 12
2 " 6

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up				Nanking To Shanghai North—Down			
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
SHANGHAI	7.05	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.55	17.15	23.00
WUSU	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.35	15.15	16.25	21.00
WUSU	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	16.37	17.47	22.10
CHANGCHOW	6.02	11.22	12.16	15.00	15.48	16.58	21.25
TANYANG	8.05	12.00	13.11	15.35	16.21	17.31	22.00
CHINKIANG	9.16	12.02	13.15	15.45	16.31	17.41	22.10
NANKING	11.19	14.15	15.30	18.20	19.10	20.20	23.00

SHANGHAI NORTH TO NANKING—UP (BRANCH LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
WOOSUNG	6.20	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10
KIANGWAN	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	9.05	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45

SHANGHAI NORTH TO WOOSUNG FORTS—DOWN

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
WOOSUNG	6.20	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10
KIANGWAN	7.17	8.57	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	9.05	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—DOWN

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Local	Local
Shanghai North	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50		
Jiangsu	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06		
Suzhou	7.58	9.28	10.38	15.13	16.13		
Lungchow Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29		
Shanghai South	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55
Lungchow Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.12
Shanghai	8.30	10.45	12.02	16.07	17.42		
Kiaochow	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.58	18.49		
Lungchow	7.40	10.20	12.30	15.22	17.20		
Taiwan	8.45	11.05	13.15	16.30	18.20		
Shanghai	9.45	11.45	13.55	17.24	19.10		
Shanghai	11.10	13.10	15.20	18.30	20.15		
Zahkou	11.35	13.10	15.20	19.35			

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—UP

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Express	Local	Local
Zahkou	6.30	7.55	8.50	12.10	14.10	15.30	16.30
Shanghai	7.00	8.30	9.30	12.40	14.40	15.50	16.50
Shanghai	8.04	9.45	10.45	13.40	15.40	16.50	17.50
Shanghai	8.41	10.31	11.31	14.10	16.10	17.20	18.20
Shanghai	7.15	9.28	11.22	13.10	15.10	16.20	17.20
Shanghai	7.48	9.58	11.52	13.48	15.48	16.58	17.58
Shanghai	9.05	10.47	12.59	14.08	16.08	17.18	18.18
Lungchow Junction	8.10	10.33	11.38	14.05	15.33	16.33	17.33
Shanghai South	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	16.50	17.50
Shanghai	10.30	11.35	12.45	15.10	16.10	17.10	18.10
Shanghai	10.39	11.44	12.54	15.19	16.19	17.19	18.19
Shanghai	10.46	11.51	13.01	15.26	16.26	17.26	18.26
Shanghai	11.00	12.05	13.15	15.40	16.40	17.40	18.40

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING

BORN 1915
STILL EXISTING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up				Nanking To Shanghai North—Down			
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st
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CHINKIANG	9.16	12.02	13.15	15.45	16.31	17.41	22.10
NANKING	11.19	14.15	15.30	18.20	19.10	20.20	23.00

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up				Nanking To Shanghai North—Down			
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast				

Business and Official Notices


NOTICE

We have this day appointed the China Film Syndicate our Representatives in China, Hongkong and Indo-China for the handling and exploiting TRIANGLE KEY-STONES and TRIANGLE FEATURES (which are copyrighted) for which we hold the Exclusive Rights in the Far East (Except Japan and Siberia).

Any Person or Persons, who illicitly import this Brand of Films and Exhibit same in the Territories above mentioned, will do so at their risk and peril.

Dated this 11th April, 1918.
AUSTRALASIAN FILMS
LIMITED, SYDNEY.
By their Attorney,
E. R. GOURDEAU.

LOST

Notice is hereby given to the public that the undersigned has lost a delivery order calling for 10 cases of Cheese, marked  ex. S.S. "Venezuela" which is now declared null and void.

HON MEE CO., LTD.

A.D.C.

179th PRODUCTION

"Hello Shanghai"

A Musical Revue

Book and Lyrics by

E. P. GRAHAM-BARROW

Music by

M. D. SILAS

IN AID OF

Allied War Funds

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918

Thursday, 25th " "

Saturday, 27th " "

Booking will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Monday, 15th April, 1918, at 8 a.m.

By Order

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerical and Surgical disease.

Man and Woman's disease.

(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)

Charge moderate.

Japaneese Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)

17332

Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. SCOTT HARDING & CO., 6 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4 o'clock p.m. The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 16th April to the 25th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,
W. GATER,
Acting Secretary.

17489

DRINK—

M. J. B. Coffee
WHY?

Because each can is guaranteed

17499

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantation, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April 1918, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 16th April, to 23rd April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1918.

17519

LAST THREE DAYS

OF

HILL'S BAZAAR

The 2,500 people that visited us give testimony to the popularity of our Bazaar.

HILL'S BAZAAR

119 Szechuen Road

LOST

LOST: Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd., certificate dated April 7th, 1916, No. 36 calling for one share distinctive, number 95, in favor of Mr. C. P. Simoes.

The Public are hereby notified that the same has been cancelled and a new one issued instead.

By order of the Board,
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
General Managers & Secretaries.

17525

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

SPRING MEETING, 1918.

The entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, 13th April, 1918.

Members leaving Entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17465

TO LET

From 15th June to 30th September
102 ROUTE FERGUSON

A FULLY furnished house of six rooms with all modern conveniences. Nice garden. Garage if needed. Apply E. PUGH, c/o Reiss & Co., 7 Hankow Road.

17509

The International Recreation Club

REMINDER

THE DERBY CUP

The above Entry closes on SATURDAY, 13th April, 1918, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

By Order.

17486

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
Dr. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

BILL SMITH

says:

"Elephant Head"

THREE STAR

BRANDY

IS

A COGNAC

OF

DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

LOST

A draft, No. 29, for Sh. Tls. 2,000, issued by the Bee Kee (敬記), payable at Mr. Hsu Siao Foo of Sing Cheong Loong, Shanghai (信昌隆棧內許敬記) in favour of the Hong Tsen Kee, (洪正記) due on the 13th day of 3rd moon, (April 23, 1918), has been lost at Nanchang. In addition to having declared the loss in the newspaper at the aforesaid place and requesting Mr. Hsu, in writing, to stop the payment, we hereby further warn the public, in the Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao and The China Press, not to negotiate or accept the said draft, as same has been declared null and void.

GEE TAI ZIANG, Nanchang.

南昌乾泰祥

17507

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

The Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli invites applications for employment under the Commission for a minimum period of one year from men qualified to fill the following positions:

Salary.

One surveying engineer..... \$800

One asst. surveying engineer. 500

8 surveyors at (according to experience)..... 200 to 300

12 asst. surveyors at..... 150

12 cadets 60

One head draughtsman..... 100

Two draughtsmen at..... 60

3 tracers at..... 40

Lodging and travelling expenses of employees whilst in the field will be borne by the Commission and an addition of 25 per cent will be made to the salaries of employees when in the field.

Applications, giving age, nationality and particulars of previous employment and experience, must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commission and must be in his hands not later than the 30th April.

T. S. WEI,

Secretary.

Tientsin, April 1st, 1918.

17427

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Account for the year ended 31st, December, 1917, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to the 25th April both days inclusive.

By order of the

Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 10th April, 1918.

17486

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

FOR SALE

2 CYL. 27 H.P. MARINE ENGINE

(with Kerosene Attachment)

Manufactured by the

ATLAS GAS ENGINE CO., INC.,

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Can be seen at the offices of

Knapp & Baxter, Inc.,

Phone

C. 1860

6 Kiukiang Road.

Phone

C. 1625

TYPEWRITERS

(Fully Guaranteed)



Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

\$50.00

to \$165.00

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel.

4776

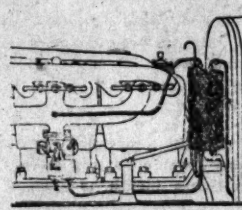
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel.

4778

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM

Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.



For particulars, apply to

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

If you need fashionable clothes go to

Henry the Tailor

New fashion sheets just arrived, showing the latest American styles for Men. See them and place your orders. Expert workmanship guaranteed. Henry "the Shanghai American Tailor" received his training from an Expert American cutter.

J-14 Seward Road, Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, SHANGHAI

New Store!!!

JEWELLERY,

GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.

No. 23 Broadway

(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17157

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 22nd April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1918.

17517

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two bachelors, or small family.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large front room and a back room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

FLAT of 3 rooms, to let, centrally located, with every modern convenience, including electric light, bath and gas range. Newly decorated. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED two bachelors, or married couple, large bright room, smaller adjoining, verandah and bathroom, comfortable home. Garden and tennis. Table special can. 23 Weihaiwei Road.

TO LET, well furnished front balcony room, with small room and bathroom attached. Suitable for bachelor or married couple, also small attic room, moderate terms, 12A Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET: American family, two nicely furnished rooms with board. Carter Road. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room or attic room, with private bathroom, in quiet, Allied or neutral house. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by married couple, apartment or flat, with allied or neutral family. Fully or partly furnished. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

GODOWNS TO LET

GODOWN to let, with immediate occupation, either ground or first floor or both, situated Chaoufoong Road, close to wharf. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES, TO LET

WANTED: Well-lighted office. Reply stating particulars, to B.P.O. Box 333.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Six room house in French Concession, detached, all modern conveniences, garden, etc. Apply to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

YANGTSZEPOO DISTRICT: Furnished 4 roomed house, (two bathrooms with geyser. Electric light and telephone). To let for six months or longer. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: No. 486 Eugene Bard, from July 1st, superior detached residence. Rent only Tls. 110. Occupant will allow inspection after 12 noon. For further particulars apply to Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

SITUATION VACANT

AMERICAN Salesman wanted by American firm; good opening for experienced man with thorough knowledge of Shanghai import trade. Applicants should state lines handled by them. Replies will be considered confidential, to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Ambitious American or British youth desiring to learn the advertising business. Will be given a thorough training in all branches of the business. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man of the proper caliber. Apply in writing to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Indian motor-cycle, free engine, 2 cylinders, 7 1/2 h.p. Tyres recently changed. Cycle in good running order. \$160.00. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

STEPNEY wheels new for sale, one, 815x105, and one 810x90. Also one new motor-cycle rear wheel with belt pulley 26x2. What offers? Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

VIOLIN, for sale, fine handmade instrument with splendid tone. Please apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

FORD CAR, two-seater, for sale, in good running condition, economical. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to purchase, Baby grand piano. Must have good tune and be in good condition. Will pay cash or give Moutrie piano in part payment. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

ENGINES for sale, two stationary steam engines; one 200 h.p., one 350 h.p. For particulars inquire, Room 34, Hotel de France, 2 to 3 p.m.

FOR SALE: "Cleveland" motor-cycle, in new condition, 2 stroke, 2 speed, clutch and kick-starter. Can be seen and tried any time. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: 12 h.p. Remington heavy duty kerosene marine engine. Complete with reverse gear and all fittings. In A1 condition. Apply C. R. De Witt, No. 38 Rue Baron Gros.